# THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1872. NO. 58.


# FIRST EDITION.

## HARRISBURG.

### BILLS PASSED.

Lawrenceville and Evergreen P. R. W. Co.

PROHIBITING THE SALE OF LIQUORS.

### The Coal Interest.

PITTSBURGH HEALTH BILL.

### Gas and Heat Companies.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, March 5, 1872.

SENATE.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

A supplement for the Lawrenceville and Evergreen Passenger Railroad Company.

Incorporating the Tenth Ward Bank of Pittsburgh.

Enabling the Ninth School Ward of Allegheny City to borrow money.

A supplement for the Western University.

Providing for the better protection of sheep and taxing of dogs in West Deer township, Allegheny.

Authorizing the surrender of the Lawrenceville and Sharpsburg Plank Road to Pittsburgh.

Prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in Monongahela City and Carroll township, Washington county.

SENATE BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Pittsburgh Academy of Art and Design.

A supplement for the Allegheny Car and Transportation Company.

Fixing the fees of the Clerk of the Orphans Court of Beaver county.

Authorizing the Union Centenary M. E. Church of Etna and Sharpsburg to remove graves and sell real estate.

Extending to Beaver Falls the provisions of the act consolidating Philadelphia, passed February 2d, 1854, and preventing frauds at elections, approved May 1st, 1871.

Incorporating the Monongahela Gas Company of Pittsburgh.

Incorporating the People's Gas Company of Allegheny City.

Incorporating the Heat and Light Gas Company of Allegheny county.

Changing the lines and location of Water street, Birmingham.

A supplemental relative to grading, curbing, &c., of the Troy Hill road.

COMMITTED.

The bill incorporating the Smith's Ferry Oil Transportation Company of Beaver county was reported as committed.

COAL MINING INTEREST.

To-morrow (Wednesday) evening the coal diggers and coal bosses of the bituminous coal regions will be heard before the Committee of both Houses on coal mining on different coal bills before both Houses, when Pittsburgh parties will be fully represented.

HOUSE.

HOUSE BILL PASSED.

Extending the provisions of the act of 1866, amending the constable's fee bill of Philadelphia, to Pittsburgh.

SENATE BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company to change the time of their annual meeting.

A supplement to the Western University.

Authorizing Allegheny City to issue additional water bonds.

Relating to the building of sewers in Birmingham.

A supplement relative to the conversion of common grounds of Allegheny City into public parks.

LOCAL OPTION.

Mr. WHITE objected oil the bill for local option in Wilkins township, where there is now a prohibitory liquor law.

PITTSBURGH HEALTH BILL.

The Pittsburgh health bill was passed as reported by the House Committee.

## ST. LOUIS.

### The Cass County Bond Swindle.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—The statement telegraphed last night about the Cass county bond affair substantially agrees with the account published here this morning, but it does not yet appear that any swindle has been perpetrated, nor is it known what disposition of the bonds was intended. Whether the county judges or others concerned fled for fear of personal violence, or whether they actually absconded with the bonds, also remains to be seen.

From the following dispatch to the *Democrat*, it would appear that the judges apprehended personal violence. The dispatch says: Considerable excitement prevails in Cass county on account of the issuance by the County Court, composed of Judges Stevenson and Forsythe, of two hundred and twenty-nine thousand dollars in bonds for the purpose of funding the debt of the county on account of her subscription to the capital stock of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company and the interest which has accrued thereon.

The Harrisonville *Democrat* published an editorial on Saturday relating to the circumstances, accompanied by a handbill calling a public meeting at Pleasant Hill on Wednesday of all opposed to fraud. This handbill is of an incendiary character, and appeals to the people to take steps to resist the payment of the bonds and oust the present County Court, and appoint Northern citizens of loyalty to defend the county, prosecute the offenders, &c.

Sheriff Bryant, of Cass county, arrived here this morning, and has been closeted with the police authorities most of the day. His statement and that of A. C. Hutchman, who is also here in connection with the matter, is in substance as follows: The Missouri Pacific Railroad, after holding the original one hundred thousand bonds several years from the time they were turned over to them by the military authorities, and finding the people of Cass county averse to paying them, resigned their claim and delivered them to an agent of Cass county, taking his receipt therefore. Subsequently the County Court made an order to destroy the bonds, which now stands on the county records. But it appears they were not destroyed for some months ago, it is said, a ring was formed in and out of the County Court to, in some way, legalize these bonds and sell them. This became known, and was strenuously opposed by the people, who regarded the whole thing as a barefaced fraud. New bonds were printed, however, to the amount of the original issue, with accrued interest at ten per cent., and last Friday, after the adjournment of the regular session of the County Court, and after one of the Judges, who was not in the ring, had left for home, the remaining Judges, Stevenson and Forsythe, reconvened the court, approved the issue of the bonds, and Judge Stevenson, Abner Tiffin, Robert B. Bryant and Thomas M. Nichols, who were arrested yesterday, took the bonds and immediately left town. Previous to reconvening the court the clerk was invited out ostensibly on some business by two of the ring, but really to get him out of the way; and it was during his absence that the bonds were approved and the record of the court signed by a young deputy clerk, who was pursuaded to do so on the special assurances that the action of the court was legal and proper. It is stated that these bonds are in favor of some land and trust company. The exact name, however, is not known.

## PHILADELPHIA.

### The Fire in Jayne's Building.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—The fire is still smouldering in the eighth story of the Chestnut street front of Jayne's building, but is under control. The lower floors are so drenched with water and sheeted with ice that further damage is improbable. The granite front on Chestnut street is not wholly damaged. In the rear only the front walls of the upper stories fell into the roadway. A large number of telegraph wires belonging to the Franklin line were broken down, enveloped with ice. All the adjacent buildings are sheeted with ice. The damage to the occupants of the main building is very serious, but that to the occupants of the wing is not so great.

There are rumors of firemen having been buried by the falling of the Carter street front, but they cannot be traced to any reliable source.

The building was insured for about eighty thousand dollars, which will cover the cost of its restoration.

The estimated losses by fire to Jayne & Son on the building is $125,000; insured for $60,000. The loss on the stock is $80,000; fully insured.

## ELECTIONS.

### Republican Victories.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 5.—Hon. A. C. Wilder, Republican, was elected Mayor to-day.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 5.—Patrick Henry Flood, Republican, was elected Mayor to-day by 2,629 majority.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 5.—The Republican city ticket was elected to-day.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL., March 5.—In the city election to-day Thomas Murdock, Republican, was elected Mayor by forty-six majority. Republican Treasurer, Chancellor, M. Koch and J. Bailey Davenport, Republicans, were elected Aldermen in the First and Fourth wards. The result is hailed with joy by the Republicans, who fired a salute of artillery and serenaded the Mayor elect.

UTICA, N. Y., March 5.—Utica elects Theodore F. Butterfield, Republican, Mayor by a majority of 1,440.

## IOWA

### The Gold Excitement.

SIOUX CITY, March 5.—The Chicago *Journal's* editorial denouncing the Black Hill gold discovery telegraphed by the Associated Press last night created much amusement in this city to-day.

The special correspondent of the *Journal* from Dakota, on whose statement the editorial was based, is well-known here, and is known to be entirely irresponsible. He was in Chicago on the day the editorial appeared, and undoubtedly wrote it himself. Sufficient refutation of the whole statement is the fact that every paper in Dakota fully credits the reported discoveries, and publish reports fully confirming the same. The excitement here continues unabated. Citizens to-day subscribed $2,000 cash to aid in fitting out the first expedition, and have pledged to furnish any amount that may be required to fully develop the gold fields. Letters are pouring in from all sections of the country, making inquiries in regard to the matter.

# NEW YORK.

## Trial of Mayor Hall.

### Alleged Watch Swindle—The Reference Business—M. E. Conference—Tammany Stealings.

NEW YORK, March 5, 1872.

MAYOR HALL'S TRIAL.

The trial of Mayor Hall is progressing. S. C. Tynes, late County Auditor, was put on the witness stand, and identified a warrant for the payment of $1,000 to Watson Squires, which was objected. Arguments were continued as to the admissability of this warrant as evidence. Finally it was decided by Judge Ely that it could be taken as such for the purpose of the Court, but not for the consideration of the jury. Counsel excepted, and Tynes's examination was continued, he giving details of the manner of keeping accounts of warrants and vouchers.

In this afternoon's proceedings at the trial of Mayor Hall, W. S. Copeland, formerly in the Comptroller's office, testified as to the routine of business there. After some time Judge Daly decided that sufficient preliminary proof for the consideration of the jury of the existence of a bill on account of Garvey on which a warrant was issued, and sufficient preliminary evidence given to entitle the parties to give secondary evidence of the nature of such warrant.

Tenaglia, for the prosecution, then offered the warrant as evidence.

Burrill, of the Mayor's counsel, objected, claiming that the warrant was inadmissible as proof of neglect of duty.

Considerable argument pro and con ensued on legal technicalities as to the admissibility of a warrant as evidence, Stoughton, of the Mayor's counsel, asserting that time would not be wasted by adjourning over to Monday, so that the case against the Mayor would be stopped.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

WATCH SWINDLE.

Upon the complaint, of the American Watch Company, of Waltham, Judge Selgwick yesterday granted an injunction restraining the swindling institution known as the Geneva Watch Company from carrying on their fraudulent traffic. It appears that this business has been carried on in this city for about six months, when a ring was formed in and out of the County Court to, in some way, legalize these bonds and sell them. This became known, and was strenuously opposed by the people, who regarded the whole thing as a barefaced fraud. New bonds were printed, however, to the amount of the original issue, with accrued interest at ten per cent., and last Friday, after the adjournment of the regular session of the County Court, and after one of the Judges, who was not in the ring, had left for home, the remaining Judges, Stevenson and Forsythe, reconvened the court, approved the issue of the bonds, and Judge Stevenson, Abner Tiffin, Robert B. Bryant and Thomas M. Nichols, who were arrested yesterday, took the bonds and immediately left town. Previous to reconvening the court the clerk was invited out ostensibly on some business by two of the ring, but really to get him out of the way; and it was during his absence that the bonds were approved and the record of the court signed by a young deputy clerk, who was pursuaded to do so on the special assurances that the action of the court was legal and proper. It is stated that these bonds are in favor of some land and trust company. The exact name, however, is not known.

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The Ship-owners' Association have appointed a committee to advocate before the Legislature the shortening of time for quarantining vessels.

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The investigation of the harbor regulations shows that they are framed so as to sell sorts of infamous transactions. The charges of bribery and extortion hitherto made are well founded.

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The steamer Britannia has arrived from Glasgow.

The steamer City of Bristol has arrived from Liverpool.

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Rev. John Brady, Catholic, died in Brooklyn

## FRANKLIN.

### The War Goes On.

### THE PRODUCERS IN ARMS.

### Resolved on Self-Protection.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FRANKLIN, PA., March 5, 1872.

The war waged by the producers of the oil regions against the combination known as the South Improvement Company is an earnest one, and the dealers in crude mean that it shall be carried into the very heart of Africa." The excitement is really intense in all the producing districts, and the opinion prevails that even violence may result to parties while the blood is up and tingling hot. In conversation held with cool-headed and clever-minded operators to-day we learned that the threats made at the meeting in Titusville, and subsequently at Oil City, were not idle ones; as, since the producers find themselves at cross purposes with the ringed refiners and railway magnates, they are determined to fight it out on the oil line if it takes all summer. They say that, knowing their, rights they dare maintain them, and, as in the present contest, they can see no golden mean, they propose no compromise until the combination, the parties to which they unhesitatingly denounce as usurious gamblers, is broken and routed, they will wage wicked and earnest war. No person can fail being impressed with their earnestness and exhibition of determination to do or to die in the cause, even till the last derrick shall be reached and the last well plugged. It must not be forgotten that in this business battle giants are arrayed against each other: it is pluck and money vs. combination and capital. The producers are all men of shrewd business sagacity and ample means and promise to keep their flag of self-defence flying. The fight is an exceedingly interesting one, and may the best men win.

The meeting held to-day was largely attended, and was much more representative than any yet held. It was held in the Court House and was presided over by C. Heydrick, Esq., of this city. All the speeches were marked with bitter denunciations of the South Improvement Company and the resolution was made to form a counter association of producers for self protection. The proceedings were very satisfactory and harmonious. To-morrow at Oil City another meeting will be held, when further plans will be developed for protection. C. B.

### Oil Men in Council—Opposition to the South Improvement Company.

FRANKLIN, PA., March 5.—The meeting of oil producers and refiners, as announced to meet at Franklin, March 5, convened this morning at eleven o'clock, in the Court House, C. Heydrick, of Franklin, in the chair. The house was crowded to overflowing, there not even being standing room unoccupied. The meeting was very enthusiastic and unanimous in the condemnation of the pretense and workings of the so-called South Improvement Company, which was denounced as not being a corporation, on account of having exceeded the limit of its charter, by General A. B. McCalmont, of Franklin, after which A. H. Bronson, Esq., of Titusville, a large producer, was called to the stand, when he declined explaining the suggestions of unity between themselves regardless of the South Improvement Company. He went on to detail a plan by which the producers must form an organization, whereby they can control the production according to the demand of the market, without which the producers will always be at the mercy of such combinations as they have now met to oppose.

## CONGRESS.

### Legislative Appropriation Bill.

### Alleged Election Frauds—Sales of Arms Investigating Committee Appointed—Additional Representation—More Land Grants—Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1872.

SENATE.

ALLEGED KANSAS ELECTION FRAUD.

Mr. CALDWELL made a personal explanation, saying he had not yet seen the testimony on which was based a report, which newspapers alleged had been made, by a committee of the Kansas Legislature concerning charges of corruption in the election of Senators in 1867 and 1871; but he had a positive assurance that no attempt had been made to prove that any member of the Legislature had been bribed to vote for him. The whole proceeding was instigated by malice and designed for political purposes. The State Senate had refused to send the report to Washington. The House had declined to ask the United States Senate to order an investigation; but as his character was assailed, he would not stand upon forms. He shrank from no scrutiny. He hurled back the charges against him with scorn and indignation. At some future time he would expose the outrage as it deserved; meantime he asked a suspension of judgment.

Mr. POMEROY said the report referred to him, and asked if the Vice President received any report from the Kansas Legislature.

The latter replying that he had not, Mr. POMEROY offered a resolution that the elections for Senators of Kansas in 1867 and 1871 be referred to the Investigating Committee, to report what action should be taken by the Senators and Senate.

Mr. THURMAN said it was unusual to advise individual Senators what they should do in such cases.

After some discussion the resolution was tabled.

TRANSPORTATION OF MERCHANDISE IN BOND.

On motion of Mr. SCOTT, a bill was passed to extend the act of 1870 relating to transportation of merchandise in bond to the city of Pittsburgh.

SALE OF ARMS INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

The order appointing a committee of investigation into the alleged sales of arms to the French came up. After discussion the Senate proceeded to ballot for the committee. The following Senators were declared elected as the Committee: Messrs. Hamlin, Carpenter, Sawyer, Logan, Ames, Harlan, and Stevenson.

Schurz received 23 votes, Trumbull 19, Tipton 12, and Blair 6.

Mr. TIPTON moved that the ballot be considered informal, because a packed ticket had been sprung on the Senate unexpectedly. [Laughter.]

The Vice President was about to call him to order, when he said that a previously prepared ticket was what he meant.

Vice President—That would be better. [Laughter.]

Mr. PRATT asked to be excused from serving, as he was already on a very laborious committee, and said he would move to substitute Mr. Schurz, who knew all about the subject. [Laughter.]

The Senate refused to excuse Mr. Stevenson—yeas 23, nays 26.

Mr. VICKERS said he had voted in the negative in order that he might move to reconsider the vote, and he accordingly made that motion. Lost—yeas 24, nays 32.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Several minor amendments were reported by the Committee, which were agreed to. Among them was one providing for authorizing the publication of statutes and treaties of the United States in newspapers was discussed at some length, and the vote on it reserved until the bill should be reported to the Senate from the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported an amendment providing for an extension of the Capitol grounds. He said he would not have brought forward this amendment but for the fact that the committee had reason to believe that the House of Representatives would agree to it. Adopted.

The amendment reported from the Committee on Judiciary, appropriating $50,000 to enable the President to put in force the Civil Service Reform rules, was adopted. While the bill was still pending, the Senate, at 1:30 P. M., went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

HOUSE.

ADDITIONAL REPRESENTATION.

Mr. MERCUR, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill supplementary to the apportionment bill. It was recommitted. It proposes to allow additional representation to each of the States of New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Alabama and Florida, such additional representatives to be elected from the State at large, unless otherwise provided by legislation.

MORE LAND GRANTS.

Mr. WHEELER, from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, reported a bill granting to the Central Pacific Railroad one-half of the Island of Yerba Buena in the bay of San Francisco, its western terminus,—the half selected to be designated by the Governor, under the authority of the President of the United States.

After a long discussion the bill went over, and the Deficiency Appropriation bill came up.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

A discussion arose on an item appropriating one million dollars for the expenses of the Judiciary. Hamilton, of Texas, took business, and was principally carried on by Messrs. Cox, Barry and Rainey, (colored). The speech of the last named gentleman, in reply to Mr. Cox and in defense of the colored people of the South, attracted much attention and elicited considerable applause on the floor and in the gallery.

Mr. DAWES paid a compliment to Rainey for his speech, not because of its merit, but because the case against the Mayor would be stopped.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

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# SECOND EDITION.

## FOREIGN.

### German Indemnity.

### Resignation of Quertier—Law Centralization in Switzerland—Bonapartist Tendencies in French Regiments—John Bright on Expensive Government.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

STEAMSHIP CITY OF WASHINGTON.

LONDON, March 5.—There is some anxiety at the non-arrival of the City of Washington, which left New York on the 17th of February for Liverpool.

LIEUT. GRANT.

Young Grant, the President's son, yesterday visited both Houses of Parliament.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

LONDON, March 5.—The claimant in the Tichborne case has summoned a meeting of his friends.

LADY MORDAUNT'S SANITY.

Sir Charles Mordaunt has applied for the appointment of a medical practitioner to examine into the sanity of Lady Mordaunt.

DIED.

William Lawther, Earl of Lonsdale, formerly Postmaster General and President of Conncil, died to-day, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

MARINE NEWS.

The Steamship Egypt has arrived out.

LONDON, March 5.—The steamship Atlantic, from New York for Liverpool, passed Crook Haven this afternoon.

JOHN BRIGHT ON EXPENSIVE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, March 5.—John Bright has written a letter to the Anti-Income Tax Association, in which he declares that only in the reduction of Government expenditures can he see a chance for the abolition of the odious tax. He despairs of the creation of a real economical party, and advises the withholding of confidence from a Government which cannot govern without taking £70,000,000 annually from the nation's industry.

THE EDUCATION LAW.

In the House of Commons to-night there was a long debate on a resolution introduced by Mundz to remedy the defects in the education law.

Mr. Forster offered an amendment to the effect that the law had not yet a fair trial. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 328 to 98.

GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF RAILWAYS.

Rennehasset, the new member from Kerry, introduced a bill providing for the purchase by the Government of the railways in Ireland.

### FRANCE.

RESIGNATION OF QUERTIER.

PARIS, March 5.—The result of the lengthy sitting of the Cabinet last evening on the conduct of Quertier, is said to be the cause of the withdrawal of that gentleman from the Ministry. In his resignation he explains his course in testifying in favor of Lamotte before the court at Rouen.

BONAPARTIST TENDENCIES.

PARIS, March 5.—It is reported that two regiments of the line, which have shown Bonapartist tendencies, have been removed from the city.

INDEMNITY.

The Minister of Finance to-day signed drafts for 326,000,000 francs in part payment of the anticipatory instalment of the war indemnity to Germany.

M. ROCHER'S ELECTION.

A committee of the Assembly have reported in favor of confirming the election of M. Rocher to the Assembly, and censuring the conduct of the local authorities of his district.

COMMERCIAL TREATY.

Duke De Broglie, French Ambassador to London, has informed the Ministry that there is little hope of any understanding with the British Government in regard to the commercial treaty between France and England.

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

PARIS, March 5.—The *Official Journal* will to-morrow announce the formal resignation of M. Pouyer Quertier as Minister of Finance, and the appointment of M. Goulard, the present Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, as his successor *ad interim*.

PRESIDENT OF ASSEMBLY.

M. Grevy has been re-elected President of the Assembly by a decreased majority.

DEBATE ON CATHOLIC PETITIONS.

The 16th instant is appointed for the long expected debate on Catholic petitions.

THE BUDGET.

The Budget Committee to-day was unable to agree with the Minister of War, and requested the attendance of Thiers. The President, on appearing before the committee, complained of its inactivity, which, he said, embarrassed the Government, and declared his intention of finishing the latter directly before the Assembly.

NEW PARTY FORMING.

A movement is on foot for the organization of a new conservative party, the main object of which will be the liberation of French territory from German occupation, and the formation of a majority pledged thereto. All constitutional questions are to be held until that end is accomplished.

### CANADA.

PENIANISM.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 5.—In the Legislative Council to-day Hon. Mr. Fraser presented a copy of a dispatch from Hon. Joseph Howe, dated January 20th, asking a return of the names of American citizens arrested or imprisoned for participating in Fenian movements for the last ten years, and also the names of those released. The Lieutenant Governor has replied that there were none, so far as could be ascertained.

EXPORT DUTY ON AMERICAN LUMBER.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., March 5.—In the Legislature to-day the Provincial Secretary, in reply to an inquiry, said that the clause in the Washington treaty relating to the abandonment by New Brunswick of the export duty on American lumber exported by way of St. John, required the concurrence of the local Dominion Government, but that no action would be taken until the result of the treaty became known.

### SWITZERLAND.

LAW CENTRALIZATION.

BERLIN, March 5.—The revision of the federal constitution has been completed by the centralization of the commercial and criminal law systems of the country, which, having already been adopted by the National Council, was yesterday approved by the State Council. The Sessions of both Councils have been prorogued.

## LOUISIANA.

### Executive and Judicial Conflict.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—The Executive and Judicial conflict continues. Judge Cooley ordered Van Norden to be rearrested this morning, and brought before him. About eleven o'clock the sheriff brought Van Norden in, when Judge Cooley delivered a lengthly discussion upon the action of the Governor yesterday in pardoning the prisoner, and attempting to defeat the ends of justice, to which he said: "If the Governor were to be permitted to exercise such functions, we might as well abolish the courts entirely; for there could be no order or order against a party who might be fortunate enough to have the Governor to back him. The Governor, more than any one else, ought to respect and uphold the decrees of the courts. In this case he has so far forgotten his duty as not only to not assist in the execution of the law, but he has conspired to defeat it. Such conduct cannot be tolerated in any country where the laws are respected; and it must be put down. What makes the matter still worse is, that it is well known that the Governor is alleged to be a party to the very suit out of which this matter has arisen, although he has kept in the background, and the attempts to shield from harm those who have been working in his interest. I therefore charge the Sheriff to convey Mr. Van Norden to the parish prison, there to be confined according to the terms of the original sentence. I will hold the Sheriff responsible, under the act of 1868, for the proper execution of this order." Van Norden is again in the parish prison.

## RAILROADS.

### Denver and Rio Grande.

DENVER, COL., March 5.—The pioneer narrow gauge, Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, has now finished grading and bridging the second division of forty-two miles from Colorado Springs to Pueblo, Colorado. Track laying will be commenced immediately, and by the middle of April regular trains will be running from Denver to Pueblo, one hundred and eighteen miles. The earnings over the first division of seventy-six miles for the week ending February 29th, exclusive of conveyance of troops and supplies, are $11,873, which is equal to the earnings of many of the western broad gauge railroads, costing nearly twice as much.

## LEGISLATURES.

### Amending the Liquor Act of Ohio—Pro Rata Charges on Freight.

COLUMBUS, O., March 5.—In the House this afternoon a bill was introduced amending the liquor act of 1870 so as to allow sales of Rhine or native wine, ale, beer or cider, without liability for civil suit.

In the Senate a bill was introduced to establish *pro rata* charges on freights on railroads, and to authorize the prosecuting attorney to bring suit in the name of the State of Ohio for violation of this law.

## UTAH.

### The Coming Election.

SALT LAKE, March 5.—By the Constitution the general election for the ratification or rejection of the Constitution, the election of members of the Legislature and representatives in Congress, will be held at Monday, March 18th, the election of members of the Legislature to be conducted according to the system of cumulative ballot. No other change in our Constitution to be fairly and squarely submitted. Shall the present system of polygamy be changed?

CONGRESSIONAL REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Congressional Republican Committee, at a meeting to-day, appointed Senator Wilson Chairman and Hon. James Platt, Jr., of Virginia, Secretary. The following Executive Committee was appointed: Senator Chandler, Chairman, Senators Cameron, Logan, Caldwell and Poole, and Representatives Starkweather, Ketchum, of New York, Coburn, of Indiana, and Halsey, of New Jersey.

INDIAN TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT QUESTION.

The House Committee on Territories to-day closed the hearing on the Indian Territorial government question. Colonel William P. Ross opposed, and C. Bondinot advanced it. The bill is in the hands of Parker, of Missouri, who will report on the subject on next Monday.

RECEPTION TO JAPANESE.

The Government to-night gave a grand reception to the Japanese Embassy at Masonic Temple. About 1,400 persons were present, including Vice President Colfax, Speaker Blaine, Secretary Fish, Judges of the Supreme Court and others. The President did not attend.

COMMERCE ON THE RIO GRANDE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Collector of Customs at Brownsville not to clear any more merchandise for Camargo and other points on the Rio Grande above Matamoras now in the hands of the revolutionists.

### THE VALLEY ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.

The Snow Problem.

The four principal routes that have been surveyed to the Pacific have the following mean elevation above the sea level: 1. The extreme southern or Texas Pacific route, skirting the border of Mexico, has an average altitude of 2,300 feet. 2. The 35th parallel route, 6,600 feet. 3. The middle route, extending 1,771 miles from Omaha to Sacramento, 5,900 feet; 4. The northern route from Lake Superior and St. Paul to Puget Sound, 1,400.

The middle route (now occupied by the Union and Central Pacific Road) scales four principal summits, having the following elevations: 6,196 feet, 7,042 feet, 7,463 feet and 8,245 feet. The northern route has on its main line but one principal summit, and that has an altitude not much exceeding 4,850 feet. Nine hundred continuous miles on the middle route have a greater average elevation than the highest summit on the northern, and 450 continuous miles on the former line are 1,000 feet above the highest point on the latter.

The remarkably low altitude of the northern line fully entitles it to the designation it has received of the Valley Route to the Pacific. From Lake Superior for a distance of 800 miles on this line the country is a vast plain, generally level, but mainly prairie, gradually rising from 1,100 feet elevation above the sea near Lake Superior to 2,700 feet near the Rocky Mountains. This plain has a varied surface, and in its depressions' are the navigable waters of the Mississippi, Red River, the Upper Missouri and the Yellowstone.

Crossing at right angles the valleys of the Mississippi and their many tributaries.

Mississippi and the Red River of the North, the latter forming the boundary line between Dakota to the broad and fertile valleys of the Missouri and Yellowstone. The latter it follows nearly the entire length of Montana to the foot of the mountains. Ascending the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains by the Missouri and following the single divide by a pass so remarkable that it has long been known as the "Gate of the Mountains," a branch of the Columbia, and follows that noble river to tide-water on the Pacific. The leading advantages resulting to the Northern Pacific Railroad from the location of the valley of the Columbia, which it is building are: 1. A mild climate and a sheltered position. 2. Exemption from deep and drifting snows, and hence with ordinary precautions, entire freedom from winter obstructions. 3. A country fit for settlement, a large country flanking the road, resulting in rapid settlement, a large tributary population and a profitable local traffic. 4. An abundance of good water. 5. Timber for bridges and for all construction, with a proportionate reduction of interest burden. 6. A succession of natural and easy grades, which will greatly reduce the cost of operating the road, and enable the same motive power to accomplish far greater results, both in speed and traffic, than are possible on an elevated or mountain route.

The experience of the past winter, the severest since our territories were settled and not likely to be repeated for several years, has fully justified the claim that the Northern Pacific Road, when completed, will not be at any time obstructed by snow. Authentic reports, official, unofficial and incidental, from surveyors, engineers, United States military and civil officers and settlers, representing all important sections of the route, agree that during the past hard winter, there has not been a time when, by the ordinary precautions in use on roads in Northern States, Northern Pacific trains could not have made regular trips.

Chief Engineer Roberts, of the Northern Pacific Road, who has recently made his professional tour in this country, has carefully studied the western snow problem during the past three years, and in a recent report, based on very full data, he sums up his conclusions in this sentence: "With ordinary means of protection at exposed points the Northern Pacific Railroad when completed by the Yellowstone route can unquestionably be kept open for regular traffic during the heaviest storms across the continent even during winters as severe as the present, should they occur." He further says, alluding to a mass of testimony bearing on this point:

"These very favorable reports, during a winter of unprecedented severity, cover the most elevated and mountainous portions of our line, where obstructions from snow would occur if any where on the route; and when it is remembered that the obstructions on the Union Pacific have been virtually confined to a section of 180 miles, every part of which is at least 1,000 feet higher than the highest summit on the Northern route, and most of which is 2,500 to 3,000 feet higher than the mountain section of equal length on the Northern Pacific line, it becomes perfectly safe to predict for the latter the complete exemption from winter blockade as is enjoyed by railroads in New York and New England.

Intelligent judges believe that the Union Pacific Company, taught by experience, will be able hereafter to prevent any serious blockade on their line. Whether this shall prove true or not it can be considered settled that the Northern Pacific Road, following as it will the channel-way of the great rivers of the continent, traversing the mild-winter belt, and running at an elevation 3,000 to 4,000 feet lower than its neighbor, will, from the day of its completion, furnish a reliable line of track; in 1873 it will be the only road that the Pacific. It is particularly and vastly important that this fact be known and emphasized now that we have among us an important embassy from Japan, whose report on the efficiency of our transcontinental thoroughfares will do much to hasten or retard the increase of our direct trade with the Orient.

The past year's business on the Union and Central line, with its promise of rapid increase, establishes beyond doubt the success of the trans-continental road; but it renders equally certain the profitableness of the Northern Pacific, which has radical advantages, with an ample field and fruitful of its own. The two lines are so far apart as not to interfere with each other. As is the case with the present Pacific road, the bulk of the earnings of each will doubtless come from local traffic, while the Asiatic and through carrying trade of both will be increased to an enormous volume by their joint efforts to turn the current of the world's commerce across the American continent, and by their joint demonstration that the trans-continental route is equal to all commercial needs.—*N. Y. Independent.*

### Cotton Markets.

CHARLESTON, March 5.—Cotton strong; middlings 21¾c; net receipts 776 bales; sales 300; stock 23,849.

SAVANNAH, March 5.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; offerings light; middlings 21¾c; net receipts 829 bales; exports Continent 4,504; sales 1,600; stock 56,581.

GALVESTON, March 5.—Cotton steady and in fair demand; good ordinary 19¾@20c; net receipts 1,000 bales; sales 1,000; stock 56,581.

## THE CAPITAL.

### Custom House Investigation.

### Congressional Republican Executive Committee—Weather Probabilities—Indian Territorial Government Question.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1872.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

The Cong

# DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE—GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

*OFFICIAL PAPER*
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

JOSIAH KING, T. P. HOUSTON. H. M. LONG, N. P. REED.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1872.


BONDS at Frankfort 95⅞.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110@110¼.

IF THERE is one thing more than another that Allegheny county needs it is a good number of Notary Publics. There is an absolute want for them, at least we infer that they must be very scarce, since a half score or more of them are created at every session of the Legislature for our people. The last movement is a bill creating six fresh ones for our two cities, and it is to be hoped, in view of the pressing need existing for them, that speedy action will follow. Seriously speaking, the farce has gone on too long in the Notary Public business, as such offices are now too numerous, and no more are wanted.

GOVERNOR GEARY has decided that he has not the power to grant a requisition on the Governor of New York for the return of the fugitive Evans. Possibly he is right, but what a parody this is on the independence and power of the State. Again we ask, why was Evans allowed to escape? Who is responsible? Is justice to be thwarted forever by such trifling work? Why not go on with the other witnesses? Is the Governor to be put on the stand, and allowed the privilege of vindicating himself from the dark hints which have been made? Hurry up the investigation of those witnesses who remain.

THE EXTREME low water in most of the streams of Europe during the past year, has had the effect of closing many of the manufacturing establishments which are run by water power. In some of the interior towns on the continent the effect of this has been disastrous, both to the proprietors and the workmen in some instances driving away the business to other towns. This is given as one of the causes for the present extraordinary advance in the price of Swede iron, which is used largely in this country in the manufacture of steel. This advance is already twenty dollars on the ton, and it is hinted that it will even be greater than this, if the demand continues. We remarked yesterday that the other cause for this unprecedented advance in foreign iron was the increase in the prices demanded for skilled labor. Europe is beginning to feel the effect of this, and we would not be surprised to find before many years, that the best customers for American iron and steel would hail from the other side of the Atlantic and Pacific.

WHATEVER opinion the public may hereafter form in reference to the so-called South Improvement Company," they will be of sanction such acts of vandalism as that reported from Franklin yesterday. The cutting of Mr. Watson's tank, whereby about five hundred barrels of oil were permitted to run into the river, will be denounced by every honest man who hears of it, without regard to the question now agitating the people of the oil regions. It is to be hoped that no more such work will be perpetrated, as it will only recoil upon the heads of innocent producers. The trouble is to be regretted, and if our correspondent at Franklin be correct in his account of the bitterness that prevails, a compromise appears far distant. While disavowing a clear knowledge of the matter in dispute, we think it would be both wise and prudent for the contending parties to appoint committees of conference, so that both sides might be fairly understood. Those interested in the Improvement Company aver that in the end their movement will rebound to the benefit of the producers.

THE foreign imports at New York in January amounted to $35,679,496, which is a larger sum than in any preceding January in its history, according to the *Journal of Commerce*. In January, 1871, the imports were $28,792,062, and in January, 1870, $24,725,375. The total for the seven months ending with January was $218,707,772, against $185,131,270 for the corresponding time the preceding year. The receipts from customs for the month of January, and for the previous six months, compare as follows:

| Six months ending | 1870 | 1871 | 1872 |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $61,507,698 75 | $57,295,193 75 | $74,476,181 75 |
| 6 January | 9,840,562 99 | 12,980,920 67 | 13,317,686 82 |
| 7 months | $71,302,811 74 | $70,708,205 42 | $87,793,868 57 |

THE exports from New York in January were $20,491,366 against $20,987,087 in January, 1871, and $15,576,558 in January, 1870. The total for seven months for three years compares as follows:

| | 1870 | 1871 | 1872 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Domestic produce | $117,843,758 | $121,441,196 | $133,967,132 |
| Ent. free goods | 315,413 | 423,649 | 506,905 |
| Foreign dutiable | 4,078,998 | 4,930,999 | 4,901,337 |
| Specie and bull'n | 19,330,917 | 43,500,086 | 25,851,296 |
| Total exports | $142,187,086 | $169,992,881 | $165,226,670 |
| Do. exclusive of Specie | 122,847,739 | 126,492,795 | 138,555,294 |

SIXTEEN years ago, when a bill was pending in the Legislature of Kentucky, for the improvement of the Ohio river, one of the old time patriots who worshiped "the peculiar institution" arose gravely in his seat and with solemn impressiveness, remarked that he "did not see what the SOUTH had to do with this improvement affair." It was enough; the important bill was laid on the table, from which it has never since been removed. Had the question been—the further imposition of disabilities on the down trodden slave—the "South" in all probability would have had something to say on it. But as it was merely the improvement of transportation facilities and the inauguration of measures for the promotion of the welfare of the State, the "South" could not rise to the grandeur of the occasion. It will be different now, as Kentucky has long since found out that other things besides the oppression of the weak should engage her attention. When this question next takes shape in the Kentucky Legislature it will be treated with with greater respect. Other things have changed, and why not Kentucky?

### NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

We have frequently of late given place to articles descriptive of this great National enterprise. We have selected only such as we could trace to authentic and reliable authorship, and such as imparted useful information on a subject of great public interest, but which until recently the public were very ignorant about. Such is the character of an article from the *New York Independent*, headed "the Valley Route to the Pacific" which we print to-day, and which will repay perusal; it contains extracts from a recent report of Chief Engineer W. Milnor Roberts, a gentleman whose testimony to the very favorable characteristics of the route will be regarded as quite conclusive in this community where he has been so long known and highly valued for his experience and skill as a civil engineer, and for his integrity as a man.

The shortness of the route, the comparatively small cost at which the whole can be built, the agricultural and mineral wealth of the country to be traversed, the surmising connection from snow banks and snow drifts, the energy and vigor with which the work is being prosecuted and the rich harvest of benefits and blessings sure to follow the completion of the great enterprise, all conspire to awaken in all classes of society an interest in it. This interest is manifested, we are glad to observe, in a most practical and beneficent way by the classes who have money to invest. Farmers, manufacturers, merchants, bankers and large and small capitalists of every kind and in all parts of the country seem to forsee the early opening of the Northern Pacific road, and the management of its affairs being in the hands of men notorious for their integrity, probity and wealth are making themselves valuable auxiliaries to that management, by investing in the bonds of the company. Many, indeed, are so well persuaded of the safety and remunerative character of these bonds, that they are exchanging State and national bonds for them. An additional incentive to this course is found in the high gold interest, (7-30) which they bear, and the probability, amounting almost to a certainty, that by and by these bonds will command a premium of 10 or 20 per cent. This popular appreciation of the bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company is one of the very best evidences that the road is to be certainly and quickly completed, not only, but also that it is destined to prove one of the most successful and profitable investments of this character in the whole country.

### SOUTH SIDE CONSOLIDATION.

The public was disappointed some little time ago, when the proposed consolidation of the boroughs on the south side of the Monongahela was defeated by the popular vote. It had been represented by the respective Councils and Burgesses that there was scarcely any opposition to the proposed measure, and we think the assumption is correct, viz. that the public was astonished, as well as disappointed, when the result of the vote became known. It now turns out, after a careful canvass of the entire field, and an accurate analysis of the vote has been made, that fully three-fourths of the voters on the South Side favor, not a *south side city, but consolidation with Pittsburgh;* and many whom we have seen and conversed with, state candidly that this is the reason they voted *against* the former measure. That consolidation with this city is the proper thing for the South Side boroughs to do, it is idle for us at this time to assert, as it will probably not be denied, at least it cannot be refuted by any statement of facts and figures. It is notorious that the taxes across the river, at least in some of the boroughs, that we have personal knowledge of, and we presume the same is true of their neighbors, are, to use a common expression "outrageous" and out of all proportion to the public benefits and privileges furnished. Some of these districts are wholly unprovided with fire apparatus, police, (worthy of the name), gas or other light, water, or even passable roads or streets, and yet the taxes are double those levied in this city, and in some instances even greater than that.

It must not be forgotten that the inhabitants of these boroughs are densely, crowded together, and generally in the near neighborhood of the great mills and factories which furnish work to thousands of the population.

Effective police and fire departments have grown to be absolute necessities; whilst good schools and school houses, hitherto in some cases unprovided, are demanded by every consideration of good morals and policy, if we would not continue to see a large portion of our youthful population growing up in ignorance. Some of these ideas do not apply to *all* of the South Side districts, for we are aware that good schools, particularly, are provided, whilst the streets, gas and other requisites of a crowded city have long since been furnished in some of them.

But we are firm in the opinion that all would be largely benefited by uniting themselves with Pittsburgh, and accepting at once the privileges that would promptly be afforded. We have mentioned some of these, and it is hardly necessary to dwell on the manifest absurdity of this community being divided up into a dozen or more corporations each one jealous to some extent of the other.

This important fact was never more terribly, and yet more clearly demonstrated than on the occasion of the recent conflagration. The firm of Jones & Laughlins are large tax-payers and property holders in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, as well as in the borough where their extensive mill is located, and yet they were compelled to stand and see their property ruthlessly licked up by the flames, thus inflicting a serious injury to their vast business interests, and throwing thousands of workingmen out of employment, whilst two thoroughly organized and effective fire departments, maintained in part by their means, stood idly by and looked on without the power to assist them, for lack of authority, as well as water.

Thousands of our business men reside in other municipal districts than those where their mills or business houses are located, and whilst they freely pay taxes where they are domiciled, yet in case of an emergency like that above described, the excellent organizations which they help to establish and maintain, are powerless to assist them. This ought not to be, and particularly is this so with reference to the South Side boroughs, where the need of all the city privileges is so seriously felt. We are glad therefore to learn that there is every possibility of effecting the consolidation much needed by all parties interested, and that ere long we shall be known abroad as a city, with a population of at least 120,000 souls.

### PARTY RECORDS.

No party that ever presided over the destinies of the United States can show a better record than the Republican, which has been in power for eleven years. This has been demonstrated by the Hon. Henry Wilson, United States Senator from Massachusetts, to the electors of New Hampshire in the speeches which he has made there recently. We have no doubt that the speeches of Mr. Wilson have produced a good effect on the citizens of the Granite State, which will show itself in the approaching election which will take place on the 12th inst. He is not a demagogue, nor a political trimmer. He speaks nothing but sound, common sense based on incontrovertible facts. His honesty of heart and purpose is universally acknowledged. No political enemy can charge him with dishonesty.

In his recent speeches from the stump in New Hampshire he has demonstrated to the satisfaction, we think, of the men of both parties that the Republicans have always been true to the cause and the rights of humanity, whilst the Democrats, notwithstanding their lofty pretensions to the contrary, have been uniformly on the side of oppression. This is seen in the discussions which were had on the slavery question from 1832 down to 1863, and indeed to 1872, for the Democrats are not convinced even yet that the colored man has any rights which the white man is under any obligations to respect. Mr. Wilson has cited in proof of his position the vetoing of the Homestead bill by James Buchanan, in which he was sustained by the party that raised him to the position of Chief Executive. That bill was opposed to the spirit and genius of the "peculiar institution" of the South. It proposed to give small farms to the poor, upon which they might live in comparative independence and comfort, and be enabled to educate their families. But no sooner did the Republican party gain the ascendency in the administration of national affairs than it set to work to ameliorate the condition of the poor man. In the first year of Abraham Lincoln's administration, even when rebel hands were endeavoring to destroy the fair fabric of Republican institutions, the foundations of which had been laid in blood by our patriotic sires, the Homestead bill was enacted into a law, and the national domain was consecrated to the use and benefit of the laboring man.

There is much wild clamor in these days about fraud and corruption and we confess that there is too much reason for the clamor. But all the frauds and peculations which have been perpetrated by Federal officeholders, during the present administration, are not a drop in the bucket in comparison with the wholesale thefts which have been committed in less than two years by the Tammany Democrats in the city of New York. Mr. Wilson shows that frauds have been much less under the administration of President Grant than under any previous administration since General Jackson was elected to the Presidential chair. He would not allow a thief to go unpunished whatever may be his politics. A dishonest Republican is much worse than a Democratic thief, and he should be sent to the penitentiary. Under the administration of Martin Van Buren, out of ninety-eight who received public moneys, no less than ninety-six were defaulters! Since the commencement of President Grant's administration, nearly $1,200,000,000, or $400,000,000 a year of public moneys have been collected, and about the same amount has been paid out. Of this large sum but one million and a quarter, "or less than one-fifteenth of one per cent. has been lost." Besides, $299,000,000 of the public debt have been paid, which is a saving to the nation of $18,000,000 of interest, annually. The currency, too, ($700,000,000) has appreciated forty per cent.

We do not know that any previous administration has made a better exhibit than that given above. During the administration of James Buchanan the national debt was increased $61,807,314, although the nation was in the enjoyment of peace. Besides, the credit of the National Government was so bad during the administration of "Pennsylvania's favorite son" that it could not borrow money at one per cent., or any per cent. a month. "By their fruits ye shall know them." The Republican party need not fear to go before any State with its record.

### FRIENDLY GREETINGS.

We are vain enough to reprint the opinions of the leading city contemporaries on the change recently made in the mechanical appearance and form of the GAZETTE, and thank our neighbors for their kind words.

The *Leader* leads off with the following scintillation of wit, which we thoroughly appreciate and think worthy of place in its own almanac. It says:

"The "oldest" came out this morning with new harness, and has had another head put on it; and still looks well."

The *Post*, our old-time political enemy, lays aside the delightful cognomen "stupid old organ," that it delights to apply to this journal, and very cleverly says:

"Really the GAZETTE looks well in its handsome suit of new types which are creditable alike to the good taste and progressive spirit of its proprietors, KING, REED & CO. We congratulate them upon having one of the finest looking dailies in the country."

The *Dispatch* says:

"THE GAZETTE appeared yesterday in new type and made quite a handsome appearance. Under its present management the GAZETTE, is politically and financially, a successful journal, and we hope it may continue so. It has our best wishes for its success."

The *Chronicle* says:

"THE PITTSBURH GAZETTE greets the opening of Spring in a bright new dress and looks as attractive and prosperous as its warmest friends could wish."

Our able German contemporary the *Freiheits Freund* says pleasant and poetical things about the change which, translated into English run as follows:

THE GAZETTE appears in a new dress and has now quite a grand appearance. We congratulate our neighbor, who inspite of its great age is always becoming young again, and wish it many years of eternal youth of which all poets have sung, as the best of Heaven's gifts. The GAZETTE has by its great quantity of reading matter, which is yet so carefully selected, by its terse opinions on the political and social questions of the day and by its faithful adherence to the principles of the Republican party, acquired an established claim upon general recognition. We wish it continued prosperity and an ever increasing circle of influence.

### MATTERS OF MOMENT.

THE Chicago *Evening Post*, though afflicted with a terrible rhymster, has good sound sense enough to make up for that deficiency, as it shows when it says:

"It seems to us that the fling at Pittsburg, in an indiscreet morning paper, because she has asked for a $600,000 postoffice building, is most inconsiderate and unwise. In the present state of things it ill becomes us to indulge in such narrow criticism. The mere instinct of selfishness ought to forbid it."

If it had only spelt Pittsburgh with the final h we would willingly say the *Evening Post's* head is level.

THE *Volksblatt*, after telling all of the terrific things that have been said about Schurz, calls upon all Germans to behold what is thought of them by the American natives. This is not surprising, for logic always was one of those very, very few things which the *Volksblatt* does not understand. When we say Senator Schurz is brilliant and scholarly, we do not necessarily mean that the editor of the *Volksblatt* is also brilliant and scholarly, although both were born in Germany. But if we should say that Senator Schurz and some of his hangers-on seem to have no political principles higher than personal ambition and greed for power and gain, perhaps the *Volksblatt* would be justified in considering it self included in the remark.

THE Plutes have a prophet who predicts that when the grass is as high as a pony's hoofs, all the dead and gone Plutes will come back and live with their descendants on a huge plain made by the leveling out of all the mountains, which (politically) so long that we would be scarcely more surprised to hear that James Buchanan wanted to succeed Governor Geary.

ANY persons who took the Tichborne suit as a good symbol of eternity, will have to give it up now, as it seems to have an end, although appearances may be deceitful this time as well as any other.

THE skill and excellence of the professors of the pasteboard arts in Cincinnati must be very great, as during the whole of last year but one man was arrested there for being a common gambler.

### THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

**The Reasons of its Establishment and the Causes of its Failure Briefly Stated.**

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Some twelve years ago, and at that time a western farmer, I was one of those who advocated the establishment of a Department of Agriculture. It is not my habit to sanction any measure without clearly seeing its utility, and some practical mode by which its usefulness can be effected. No subject has ever caused me more thought and less satisfactory conclusions than this establishment of a Department of Agriculture. The products of our western farming are those which chiefly make up the commerce in agricultural productions, and on that account they were the subjects of combinations to lower their prices whilst in the hands of the farmers, a common practice was to cause commercial papers, especially those at leavy purchasing cities, to misrepresent the extent of the crops, whether cereal or animal, the probable foreign demand, the present state of market supplies, and the scarcity of money. Packers would would purchase early at reasonable prices, and hurry these into market, selling at a less, and then upon these fraudulent sales, force down prices for the great bulk of the crops until they had secured it from the farmers. To guard against these machinations by an early report of these crops, before they had left the producers hands, was one object that might be secured through a Department of Agriculture.

The Annual Agricultural Report issued by the Patent Office, I saw, could be greatly improved by soliciting essays from our eminent practical farmers, whose study and practical experience of those branches of farming in which they were engaged made them competent instructors. The promiscuous gathering of uncertain facts from papers, which characterized the earlier reports of the Patent Office, and the manufacture of articles from foreign agricultural journals, having little or no applicability to American farming that was so visible in its later reports, exhibited errors that a Department of Agriculture, under an intelligent, practical man, could correct.

Beyond these things, I could see nothing clearly. But these were important matters, and the Department need not be an expensive institution. To have agricultural matters separated from politics and political men—that was the leading purpose we aimed to accomplish.

When the act was passed creating the Department of Agriculture, Congress evidently had no clear idea of the objects it could effect by it, or the agencies through which it was to work. The whole act was what printers would call a "stickfull"; it virtually said to the Commissioner of Agriculture, we have created you,—now do as you please.

No European nation had furnished us any model which the Commissioner might have followed. The duty of nominating him devolved upon Mr. Lincoln, and no more important one, save that of defending the life of the nation, was ever discharged by him. Count Cavour was one of the greatest European statesmen; remarkable not more by his far-seeing, and broad views, than his energectic mastery of every detail. He was first distinguished by his devotion to the advancement of the agriculture of Piedmont; he he was one of the founders of the Societa Agraria, and was the chief editor of its journal. Yet he strenuously opposed the establishment of model farms by the government, holding that agricultural progress would be best left to the people. His own individual progress in every improvement of his own estates gave much assurance of the correctness of his views. The same thing often suggested itself to my own mind when examining the unsatisfactory working of European Agricultural Colleges. The difficulty of accomplishing any practical good were indeed great, by either a department or a college, but our agriculture was vast and diversified, and in what I have mentioned, I believed much good, at little expense, might be effected. The war was creating an extraordinary system of taxation, and questions of taxing the raw material were agitated by combined action of manufacturers. A railroad network was overspreading the country, and combinations injuriously effecting the interests of agriculture might arise. Under such circumstances an Bureau so incapable of acting for itself, I thought ought to have some power in government.

In discharge of a duty so important, Mr. Lincoln nominated Isaac Newton of Philadelphia as Commissioner of Agriculture. Another Ward I learned that some of the western friends of the President had remonstrated with him for an appointment so totally unfit that it was an insult. His reply was that any man who could hold the plough handles was fit for Commissioner. How this appointment so grossly unjust to the agriculture of the country was secured, is pretty well known. Philadelphia butter, fat quarters of veal and turkeys, with other obsequious products, decided the matter, and against all the able and high minded agriculturists of our country. The President in justification of his action might have quoted a famous declaration of Pericles when he was ruler ever Athens.

Having advocated the establishment of the Department, and without knowing anything of the unfitness of Mr. Newton, and which I could not believe, for I was then child-like in my ignorance of the groveling motives that led to important appointments, I tendered to him any aid I could give in making the Department useful. I told him, then, as I still think, that the Commissioner should have been selected from the west, because of its vast agricultural production, and transportation interests centred by it. Certain causes, some of which may be lurking and refused to in these articles, led to appointment as Statistician of the Department without seeking it, and this connection gave me the information of the causes of the failure of the Department to accomplish what was hoped from it, which I will speak of in detail in these communications.

The first year I was in it was occupied in organizing my division. After that, especially in connection with the publication of the *Monthly Report*, which I edited, the co-operation of the several divisions and the objects they were to accomplish, were necessary to be considered. Then I became fully aware of the unfitness of the Commissioner, and urged him to call together the heads of these Divisions at stated times each month to definitely determine the objects to be accomplished by the Department, and to fix the means by which it should be accomplished. He often promised to do so, and as often disregarded his promises. To fill the Department full of clerks, whose appointments were demanded by members of Congress, to distribute seeds annually, and without ever hearing of them again; to grow flowers for boquets for the wives and daughters of Congressmen, and grape vines, roses, &c., for a like distribution and a like ignorance of what became of them—these were the chief ends of accomplishment of the Department under Mr. Newton. The reports of the Department had a like distribution.

The appointment of Mr. Capron as Commissioner was no improvement. When I learned who he had appointed as Chief Clerk, I expected nothing, for the person appointed had not a single qualification for the place. He was deficient in education, he knew nothing either practically or theoretically of agriculture, of horticulture he had as little knowledge of foreign markets, for our agricultural products, of their influence on home prices; of home production and consumption—of these, and of all other matters essential to a proper discharge of his duties as Chief Clerk, he was innocent of any knowledge. Whether he could command a vote in the Senate, and that vote was essential to the confirmation of the appointment of the Commissioner, as was said, I do not know.

The present commissioner, Mr Watts of this State, in his first report to the President acknowledges his inexperience in the workings of the department but hoped, to give it efficiency. His first step to do so, by a Convention of Representatives from the State Agricultural Colleges and Societies, has developed some of his pleas to give this efficiency. The Convention is an admitted fajiate.

The Agricultural press has never given a single suggestion that could aid the Commissioners in rendering the Department useful. It has carped about the publications issued by it, and descended to petty criticisms as contemptible, as untrue generally. It seems as incapable to make out a course of usefulness for the Department, as it is wanting in a manly course towards it.

Under these circumstances, I write these articles, purposing in the first place, to point out the wrongs committed in past years, and hoping in the second place, to be able to suggest something useful. L. B.

### FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

THE London *Times* of February 14 says that the last news from America indicates a salutary reaction in popular sentiment on the subject of the Geneva arbitration. The time for reflection seems to have come, and we have (the *Times* says) no right to complain of the tone in which some of our New York cotemporaries are commenting on the misunderstanding which has arisen out of the Washington Treaty. They refer to Mr. Gladstone's language as placing a grave, if not insuperable, difficulty in the way of compromise, but recommend a pacific suspension of the question, and express satisfaction that in the meantime Great Britain is bound over to no heavy recognizance to keep at peace with the world. We hasten to assure our American readers, in equally friendly spirit, that in this country the reopening of a dispute which all hoped was virtually closed has caused quite as much disappointment as it could possibly have caused in America. It is an entire mistake to speak of Great Britain as meditating a withdrawal from the Treaty. Great Britain is ready to submit to arbitration under what she conceives to be the true meaning of the Treaty, and only declines to proceed upon a construction which she rejects. If a satisfactory mode of reconciling the views maintained by the two Governments can be devised it will be heartily and universally welcomed by Great Britain.

THE ruling passion is as strong in great crises of life as in death, if we may judge by the account which has come to us from the almost depopulated regions of France, of the work done there by our friends the Quakers. While other Aid Societies made use of intricate and sometimes tardy machinery to reach the people with money or food, the Friends' War Victims' Fund Committee, the *Pall Mall Gazette* states concentrated their means and repaired to the neighborhood of Metz where famine and pestilence had done their worst. With a Fowler's steam apparatus, conveyed from England through immense difficulties, and by a system of organized manual labor, they succeeded in cultivating and seeding all that region in an incredibly short space of time. The succor thus afforded to Metz and its neighborhood alone was valued at 500,000 francs. No people understood as to the Quakers the economy of charity. Instead of filling the hungry mouths of the ruined people for a day, they provided for a supply capable of feeding them liberally, not as beggers, but as independent laborers. They have long known what the rest of us never have discovered, how to give work instead of alms, and are chary of trampling the self-respect out of the men whom they help as a brother. Who ever heard of a Quaker pauper?

THERE is a happy land, far away, where the Englishman and the Hindoo take turns in inflicting upon each other the favorite barbarities of Christendom and Paganidom. India has seen many disturbances and many wars, but perhaps the most amazing of all the latter is the one which has just been finished by the surrender to the British troops of the whole Waziris tribe, men, women and children. The conflict began some time since. The Waziri had a complaint to make and made it, which was all the good it did them. Then they revolted, won a small victory, seized cattle and other booty, and fled to the hills. When they were finally dislodged and conquered, the great mass of them were pardoned, but the leaders were sent to jail. The cause of the whole revolt has been discovered to be that the English authorities, some of whom had been in their places for years, did not understand a word of the Waziri language. All communication between the rulers and the ruled was by means of interpreters from another tribe, who were hostile to the Waziris, and deliberately misrepresented their grievances. The Lieutenant Governor of the province rebukes the rebellious savages severely, and passes mild censure on the subordinates, whose ignorance is really responsible for the entire loss of property and life.

THE Berlin *Volks Zeitung* describes some remarkable scenes at the late funeral at Koenigswinter. It was the burial of Herr Mosler, a royal notary, a man of much repute, and a devout Catholic, who had, however, refused to accept the dogma of Papal infallibility. As a result of this exercise of reason, no clergyman attended the funeral, no bell was tolled, no church was opened, and the coffin was carried through the streets in full view, because it was impossible to get the immense pall ordinarily used as a cover. Crowds of street boys and bigots followed the procession, crying out, "Here comes the Pope's foe! Here comes fat fodder for hell!" Some of the men who had been hired as bearers joined in the cry. Before the house of a friend of Herr Mosler, also an "Old Catholic," the mob stopped the coffin and yelled, "Here's a cold bite for the Devil," and other kindred bits of information. The body of the old man was at last deposited in the grave. The next Sunday his soul was cursed from all the Catholic pulpits of the town. Such excesses are very rare among Germans, and show that the feeling between the "Old Catholics" and the "New Catholics" is becoming more bitter than heretofore.

THE testimony given between 1861 and 1870 against the witches of New England is being curiously reproduced in the trial of a French woman for sorcery, at Marseilles. What the Rev. Increase Mather styled "ye unmistakable deeds of ye devil" are alleged against this luckless old woman by half a dozen accusers. She has fascinated some persons by her "evil eye;" some she has caused by invisible agencies to beat and pinch; she has slain cattle; she has broken furniture and shaken houses, and she has flown through the air on a broomstick with the greatest ease and agility. One unwary person was seen in the provision store, which the witch most unromantically keeps, and his marriage engagement was broken henceforth. Another witness had cursed the woman, and the stones of the street straightway preached sermons to him by leaping up and striking him on the head. A woman tried to whip the sorceress, and a sulphurous whirl-wind carried away her chignon, while a pair of goat's feet danced heavily on her bonnet. These are but specimens of the sworn statements of the witnesses against the old woman and reveal a depth of credulity scarcely credible at this late day.


### KINDNESS TO KINDRED.

Want of the necessary means to supply the necessities which usually press much people in the more moderate walks of life, may be an excuse for neglecting a disease which, like consumption, has often in times past been esteemed as incurable. But the common ties of nature, which ought to bind man to his own, overleap all these barriers in the estimation of right-thinking people; and when we see a medicine like Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure curing hundreds of people all around us, we feel it not only a pleasure, but a duty to point out to our readers such a valuable acquisition to medical knowledge. In the earlier stages of lung disease Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is a specific. The cough and chill, the spots streaked with blood, all give place to that healthy equilibrium of the circulation which is induced by that all-powerful remedy; and every bit of peevant and disorganizing material is expelled from the blood and removed from the system by the natural ducts and excretory organs of the body. The tens of thousands of lungs clogged with mucus and seething with corruption can be made to perform the office of respiration by a timely use of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. Office and store, 167 Liberty street.

### PERIODIC DISORDERS.

The paroxysmal maladies, which are characterized by heat and cold, prevail extensively at this season, and it is a curious fact that in many parts of the country where they are prevalent, other diseases, that bear no general resemblance to fever and ague, or remittent fever, assume a periodic type. Thus, in many sections blended with chills and fever, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, toothache, headache, etc., become intermittent, thereby indicating that they have been engendered by the same poisonous exhalations which produce the first named disease.

In all those BASKED CASES OF AGUE—for such they are—used in the regular intermittents, the most safe and reliable remedy that can be administered is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Neither quinine nor arsenic are needed. Both are in the highest degree dangerous, and are sure to leave sad traces of their poisonous action in the system, whether they arrest the paroxysms or not. In many instances all the so-called specifics of the "regular" materia medica utterly fail to "break up" intermittent and remittent disorders, but the great vegetable Tonic never fails. The system of the minute blood vessels which causes the chill is the result of nervous weakness, produced by the debilitating operation of an unwholesome atmosphere, and the tone and vigor given to the nervous system by the Bitters, enable it to throw off the disease. The wiser policy, however, is to anticipate attacks of this nature by arousing all the latent energies of the body at the commencement of the most unhealthy season, with this incomparable antidote. By pursuing this course, intermittents, remittents, rheumatism, colic, biliousness, dyspepsia and pulmonary affections may always be prevented.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK

In the city in the way of

FRESH AND PURE DRUGS

will be found at the corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,

where you will find Family Medicines, Imported Soaps, Perfumes, Cologne of every kind, sold at the lowest prices. Also, Squire's Granulated Bicarb. Potassa. Sold at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Cor. Penn and Sixth streets (old St. Clair).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

Machinery,

STEAM PUMPS,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery,

MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

REINHOLD SIEDLE,

JEWELER,

(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE.)

DEALER IN

Diamonds,
Fine Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver and Plated Ware,
French Clocks, and
English Cutlery.

No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE.

Fine Silver Ware,

FOR WEDDING PRESENTS,

AT

Wattles & Sheafer's,

101 FIFTH AVENUE.

TEA SETS, ICE PITCHERS, CASTORS, BERRY DISHES, CAKE BASKETS, &c., KNIVES, FORKS AND SPOONS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

New Prints,

NEW GINGHAMS.

New White Goods.

Plain and Striped P. K.'s,
Plain, Striped and Plaid Jaconets,
Plain, Striped and Plaid Nainsooks,
Victoria Lawns, Swisses, &c.

Curtain Laces, Vestibule Laces.

WHITE BED QUILTS

Sheeting Muslins, all widths,
Pillow Case Muslins,
Shirting Muslins, Table Linens,
Irish Linens and Shirt Fronts.

At 6½c., a new lot of short lengths Light Prints.
At 8½c., a new lot Light and Dark Prints, slightly misprinted, best quality, a great bargain.
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin, Soft Finish, extra good for the prices.
At 8½c. and up, a choice stock Huck and Diaper Towels, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

Federal St., Allegheny.

SPRING GOODS

Now Arriving

AT

HORNE & CO.'S,

RETAIL.

LATEST STYLES.

Ladies' Black Cassimere Sacques

EMBROIDERED IN COLORS.

Swiss Dresses,

TRAIN AND POLONAISE COMPLETE.

Plain Swiss and Organdies,

Embroidered and Reversed Swiss,

NAINSOOK P. K. JACKONET,

Victoria Lawn,

Striped and Linen Lawn,

White, Colored and

Striped Irish Linens.

Real and Imitation Laces and Lace Goods

IN EVERY VARIETY.

NEW STYLES SWISS AND BLOND RUFFLING AND RUCHING

FOR THE NECK.

1,000 PIECES

NEW HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES,

IN EVERY WIDTH.

LADIES' CORSETS IN EVERY STYLE.

Extra Bargains on Counter to Close Out.

REAL HAIR SWITCHES

In all sizes and shades. Also, CURLS, PLAITS, TIDIES, &c.

MILLINERY GOODS

Spring Styles Hats Now Coming In.

Ribbons and Silks,

ALL SHADES.

FINE FLOWERS, OSTRICH TIPS, &c.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies' Underwear

AT POPULAR PRICES.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

NOS. 197 AND 199 PENN AVE.

mh4-264

Bargains! Bargains!

Owing to the trouble attached to moving, we will offer, for this week only, our entire stock of goods at prices much less than can be bought elsewhere. These goods are of the latest and best make. Don't allow the opportunity to pass, as it is seldom such bargains as we are now offering can be had.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

21 Fifth Avenue.

Selling Off at Cost!

Having bought the time-honored Dry Goods Stand on the north-east corner of Market street and Fourth avenue, formerly occupied by C. Hanson Love, and latterly by W. C. Duncan, together with his stock of goods, we are now offering them at a great sacrifice in order to make way for a large stock of New Goods expected to arrive in a few days. These inducements to purchasers will be offered for a few days only. Now is the time to buy Dry Goods cheap.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Fourth Avenue and Market Street.

Moorhouse & Carsten,

Dry Goods Store, will be removed from No. 21 Fifth avenue, to their New Store, corner of MARKET STREET and FOURTH AVENUE, on or about the 20th inst., where they intend offering to their customers and the public in general, one of the finest and best selections of Dry Goods ever brought to this market. mh1-142

PITTSBURGH

White Lead and Color Works,

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,

PROPRIETORS.

Manufacturers of White Lead, Red Lead, Blue Lead, Zines, Litharge, Putty, and all colors, dry and in oil.

OFFICE AND FACTORY—450, 452, 454, 456, and 458 RebECCA STREET.

We call the attention to the guarantee posted on our strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a pure "Carbonate of Lead" we mean "Chemically Pure"—that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior both in color and covering property. Guaranteed to be a Purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and forfeit the price of the package if containing the least adulteration. 1027-1y

ONIONS.—125 BBLS, CHOICE SILVER Skins and Yellow;
BEANS—25 bbls Prime Navy;
10 bbls Medium Navy;
DRIED PEACHES—10 bbls and sacks Prime Halves;
LARD—10 kegs Choice for family use;
5 bbls do do do
CORN MEAL—5 bbls choice Yellow;
For sale by J. R. CANFIELD

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

New Spring Shawls,

RICH BROCHE AND ROMAN STRIPED.

NEW SILK NECK SCARFS.

New Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers.

At 50c., Ladies' Kid Gloves.
At 50c., Ladies' White Merino Drawers.

New Laces and Embroideries.

Real and Imitation White Laces,
Black Silk Laces and Guipure Laces,
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings,
Ruffings, White Gimps and Braids,
Lace Collars, a large stock new styles,
New Skirts and Bustles,
Jet and Shell Jewelry Sets,
Patent Duplex Ventilated Gaiters,
Satchels, Portemonnies and Pocket Books,
Dressing Combs and Shell Back Combs,
A Complete Stock at Very Low Prices, at

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REMOVAL.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

Have Removed

TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,

Nos. 239 and 241 Liberty Street,

(Opposite Wood street,)

AND OFFER AN

ELEGANT NEW STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,

Notions and Small Wares,

AT

LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.

Buyers are Invited to Call.

C. ARBUTHNOT. W. T. SHANNON.
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FINANCIAL.

**Robinson Brothers,**

BANKERS,

78 Fourth Avenue,

Buy and sell all kinds of

**Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.**

Orders executed for the purchase and sale of STOCKS at the New York Stock Board.

**Interest Allowed on Deposits.**

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We offer for sale the following desirable securities:

**City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,**

Bearing 7 per cent. Interest at par and accrued interest.

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DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 80 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

**Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.**

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BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

**BONDS, STOCKS AND MORTGAGES.**

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

☞"Collections made".

Cor. Third Avenue and Wood Street,

and PITTSBURGH, PA.

**Jas. T. Brady & Co.,**

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

**COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,**

On Most Favorable Terms.

**Interest Allowed on Deposits.**

☞Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞Accounts exempted for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Boards and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

**DAILY GAZETTE.**

**FINANCE AND TRADE.**


NEW YORK, Feb. 5 1872.

Gold dull at 110@110⅝. Loans were made at from 3 to 6; then to 7, per cent. for carrying. Clearances $44,000,000. Governments have been strong, with a gradual advance in prices; investment demand improving. Stocks opened strong and a further advance of from ½ to 1⅛ per cent. was made, but about mid-day a sharp reaction took place on a rumor of the loss of a Pacific Mail steamer. In the afternoon the market started up once, and in some instances the highest prices of the day were made; near the close another reaction occurred and the market closed active and weak. The features of the day have been Northwestern, Pacific Mail, St. Paul, Rock Island, Ohio, Wabash, New York Central and Lake Shore, Canton sold up to 88½ on a report that negotiations for the sale of water front had been reopened. Money easy at from 6 to 7. Southern bonds weak in South Carolinas, and nearly all others firm.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons, 1881, 113½; 5-20s of '62, 113⅜; do '64, 113⅝; do '65, 112⅝; new, '67, 110⅝; do '68, 112⅛; 10-40s, 107⅝; currency, 6's, 117½.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 94; Tennessee old, 66; do new, 66¼; Virginia new, no sales; do old, 52; North Carolina old, 35¾; do new, 19½.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 70½; Quicksilver, 36¾; Adams Express, 92; Wells, Fargo & Co., 72½; American Merchants Union Express, 69½; United States do, 66¾; Pacific Mail, 60¾; New York Central, 99; Scrip, 91½; Erie, 25¾; do preferred, 60; Hudson, 103; do preferred, 108; Reading, 103½; Michigan Central, 118; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 90¼; Northwestern, 78¾; do preferred, 93½; Rock Island 113½; New Jersey Central, 112½; St. Paul, 78¾; do preferred, 87½; Wabash, 76¾; do preferred, 87½; Fort Wayne, 98; Terre Haute, 20; do preferred, 54; Chicago & Alton, 117; do preferred, 118; Ohio & Mississippi, 43¼; C. C. & C., 88½; Burlington & Quincy, 156; Lake Shore, 88; Panama, 275; Illinois Central, 132; Union Pacific, 56¾; Central Pacific bonds, 102½; Union, 91¾.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 110¾ | U. S. 10-40s | 107⅛ |
| U. S. 6s, 1881 | 113⅝ | 5-20 Jan. & J'y '65 | 110⅜ |
| U. S. 5-20s, '62 | 113⅝ | 5-20 Jan. & J'y '67 | 111⅝ |
| U. S. 5-20s, '64 | 113⅝ | 5-20 Jan. & J'y '68 | 112⅜ |
| U. S. 5-20s, '65 | 112⅝ | U. P. R. R. | |

### PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 5, 1872.

ASHES.—Soda Ash continues firm and prices are still advancing; we now quote common at 5¾ and refined (high test) at 6¾. Nitrate Soda, 9¾; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLES.—The receipts were very large to-day—four cars having arrived per Allegheny Valley road alone, but with a steady demand prices are fully sustained, $4.50@5 ₱ bbl for common to prime and $5.50 for choice.

APPLE BUTTER.—May be quoted at 5½@6½ for common to medium and 7@7½ for prime to choice.

BUTTER.—There is a steady demand for the better grades and it is in light supply; common and medium is plenty and dull; sales of prime to choice roll at 25@28.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Is quoted steady in a jobbing way at $8.50 ₱ bbl.

BEANS.—Sales in a jobbing way at $2@2.50 ₱ bushel, according to quality.

BROOM CORN.—Continues dull and neglected but prices are nominally unchanged, 6@9cts ₱ lb.

CHEESE.—Is scarce and firm and we advance our quotations—the hall a cent as follows: Goshen, 18@19½; Factory, 16½@17½; Dairy, 14½@15½, according to quality.

CANNED GOODS.—Peaches quiet but firm at $6@7 ₱ case. Corn is quoted all the way from $5 to 7½ ₱ case. Winslow's being held at the outside quotation; however, it is alleged that there are other brands equally as good but not so well-known that can be had for less money. Tomatoes $4.25@4.50.

CRANBERRIES.—Sales at from $12 to $16 ₱ bbl, according to quality.

CARBON OIL.—Is quoted at 20 cts. by the car load, for standard brands, and 28½ cts additional for small lots.

COUNTRY LARD.—Is@9 cts ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT.—Peaches 10@10½ for mixed; 7@7½ for quarters; and 12@20 for peeled. Apples 7½@8⅜ for fair to prime and 9@10 for choice. Pitted cherries, 28@30; unpitted, $6@10. Blackberries, 14@15.

EGGS.—Are firmer in consequence of the change in the weather but the demand is not very active and prices are not quotably higher; may be fairly quoted at 28 cts.

FLOUR.—Is quiet and unchanged; fair to prudent buying wheat $7.25@7.50; choice $7.75@8; fair to good red winter wheat $7.50@7.75; choice $7.90@8. Rye Flour, $5.50. Our dispatches of Monday from New York, Cincinnati, Cleveland and other points reported flour dull and weaker.

FISH.—Mackerel.—No. 1 Shore, $10; No. 1 Bay, $16; No. 2 Shore, $14.50; No. 2 Bay, $13; No. 3 Lge. $9. In half barrels, quarters and kitts the usual difference of 32 cts ₱ package. Lake and White Fish, $6.25. Lake Herring $5.25 in bf bbl. Cod Fish.—Georgia Bank, 5½@6; Grand Bank, 6@6¼.

FEATHERS.—Sales of No. 1 at 72@73 cts to the trade; usual advance over these quotations for small lots. Mixed stock 40@60 cts, as to quality.

GRAIN.—The grain markets continue very quiet and present but little worthy of special notice. Wheat continues to move pretty freely, but prices are fully sustained, $1.60@1.63 for red and $1.65@1.68 for white—we are cognizant of sales of a couple of cars of choice red at $1.64, but this is regarded as being one cent ₱ bushel above the ruling price. Corn continues quiet and the market is considerably overstocked, though prices are not quotably lower, and the feeling among dealers generally is growing stronger instead of weaker; sales reported ₱ by the car load, in bulk, at 48@50 for mixed, 50 for prime white. Corn is quiet and unchanged; shelled, 60, free in elevator; ear, 57@58 for mixed, in bulk, and 60 for prime yellow—bagged 10 cts additional. Rye is quiet, and, from all we can learn, dealers are paying 97@98 cts. Barley is quiet—but little offering, and but little inquiry; we continue to quote at 75@80 for spring and 85@95 for fall.

GROCERIES.—Trade is generally reported fair and business moving in a regular way, there are no new features not already noted. There is a fair jobbing demand for most of the leading articles, and a fair volume of business in the aggregate, while in regard to values there are no changes, one way or the other.

COFFEE.—Rio—Choice, 25; Prime, 24; Good, 23½; Fair, 23. Java, 28. Roasted, J. S. Dilworth & Co.'s prices for regulars, 27c@27½.

RAW SUGARS.—Choice New Orleans, 11½; Prime, 10½; Good, 10; Fair, 9½. Choice Porto Rico, 10½; Prime, 10⅜. Demerara—Choice, 11¾; Good, 11½.

REFINED SUGARS.—Standard Hards, 12@13¾; do A., 12½; do B., 12¾; do Ex. C., 12; do C., 11¾; do C. Yellow, 11¼; do (C), 11¼. Cheapeake do Ex. C., 13½.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 70; Prime, 68; Good, 65; Fair, 60.

SYRUPS.—Fancy White Drips, 75; White Honey, 65; Havemeyer & Elder's, 6.50@68 other grades, from 40@60.

RICE.—California—Choice, 9½; Prime, 9¼; Good, 9. Rangoon, 8@8¼. Patna, 8½@8¾.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 22; do Pimento, 16; Cassia, 50; Cloves, 20; Nutmegs, $1.30.

HAY.—Continues dull and in large supply, but prices are not quotably lower, ranging from $18 to $23, on wharf and track, according to quality. As navigation is again virtually suspended, the receipts will, of course, diminish considerably.

HOMINY.—Sales at $4.50 ₱ bbl to the trade, and $4.75@5.00 in a jobbing way.

OILS.—No. 1 Extra Lard Oil, 85@87 cts; No. 2, 63@65 cts. Linseed, 90@92 cts.

ONIONS.—We can report a fair jobbing trade at $2.50@3.00 ₱ bbl.

POULTRY.—Dressed Chickens, 14@16 cts; dressed Turkeys, 18@20 cts.

POTATOES.—Quiet and unchanged; sales at 75@80 cts ₱ bushel for small lots.

PEA NUTS.—Sales at 3½@4 cts ₱ lb.

PROVISIONS.—Bacon shoulders, 7 cts; sugar cured do. 8½ cts; ribbed sides, 8 cts; short rib, 8½ cts; clear, 9 cts; sugar cured hams, 12 cts. Mess Pork, $14.50. Ham sausage, 10½ cts. Dried beef, 10½ cts. Lard, in tierces, 10 cts.

RAGS.—Sales at 4@4¼ cts ₱ lb.

SEEDS.—Clover Seed continues to arrive freely, and, with no improvement in the demand, stocks are accumulating and prices, in consequence, are weakening; we now quote to the trade at $6, and $6.25@6.50 for small lots. Timothy Seed quotable at from $3.50@3.75. Flaxseed is in steady demand at $1.80@1.83.

TALLOW.—Is dull, 8¾@9 cts ₱ lb.

WOODEN WARE.—No. 1 tub, 3 hoops, $11.50; No. 2 tubs, 2 hoops, $10.50; No. 3 tubs, 2 hoops, $8.50; 3 hoop buckets, $2.75; 2 hoop do, $2.50.

### PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 5, 1872.

The "South Improvent Company" is still the great subject of discussion in oil circles, and business, for the time being, seems to be almost entirely lost sight of. Refiners generally, so far as we can learn, are very favorably impressed with this organization and its aims, and it is generally believed that the producers, who are making such a fuss in regard to the matter, will cool down considerably when they get to know more about it. Those who are supposed to be inside of the "ring," if such it can be called, claim that there is nothing in it inimical to the interests of the producer, though, of course, it is not denied that its main object is to foster and protect the refining interest, and that something of this kind is badly needed by no one at all acquainted with the business will deny.

Crude was quoted nominally at $5.47@5.52 ₱ bbl at Parker. Refined, nominal at 22½@22⅝ buyer last half of March; April, 23@23½; May, 24.

RUNNING OIL STATEMENT FOR P. A. V. R. R. March, 4.

| | |
|---|---|
| Kier's O W, account B S Duncan | 450 |
| Vesta O W, account H McKelvy | 224 |
| Sunbeam O W, account B S Duncan | 148 |
| Cochran's Landing, account H McKelvy | 240 |
| Total | 1,071 |

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. AND W. P. R. R. March, 4.

C. C. Biggs, 176 bbls lub. oil to C. C. Biggs, Few York.

Wormser, M & Co., 105 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bros & Co., Phila.

Faucett, Logan, S. & Co., 250 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phila.

J. A. McKee & Sons, 216 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bros & Co., Phila.

Livingston Bros., 425 bbls. ref. oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co., 769 bbls ref. oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

John Spear & Co., 52 bbls ref. oil to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Braun & Wagner, 50 bbls tar to Crew, Moore Levick, Phila.

Total 2,343 bbls.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

| cars. | | cars. |
|---|---|---|
| McKnight, P & Co., 4 | Rug & Co., metal | 1 |
| Kloman, C & Co., o. | 1 Reese, G & Co., met. | 1 |
| Shoenberger & Co. o. | 11 Union Iron Mills | 1 |
| Spang, C & Co., met | 2 J. Moorhead, metal. | 1 |
| Total | 22 | |

PITTSBURGH, FT. W. AND C. R. R.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rogers & B. metal. | 4 | J. Moorhead, metal. | 1 |
| Nimick & Co., blms. | 4 | J. Reamer, metal | 1 |
| J. Painter & Sons, m | 3 | J. W. Porter, metal. | 1 |
| Total | 14 | | |

PITTSBURGH, CLEVELAND AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

J. W. Porter, metal. 2

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

McKnight P. & Co, m 1

### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

**Foreign Markets.**

LONDON, March 5.—P. M.—Consols 92⅝@93; 5-20s of '62, 92½; do '65, 93½; do '67, 92½; 10-10s 88¾.

PARIS, March 5.—Rentes 56f 80c.

LIVERPOOL, March 5.—Cotton strong; middling upland 11½@11¾d. Breadstuffs heavy. California white wheat 12s; red spring 11@11s 2d; red winter 11s 8d@11s 9½d. Flour 25s@27s. Corn 28s. Cheese 57s.

**New York.**

NEW YORK, March 5.—Cotton decidedly more active; sales of 3,000 bales middling upland at 22¾c. Flour dull and heavy; superfine western and State $6@6.50; common to good extra $6.60@6.90; white wheat western extra $7.75@8.50. St. Louis $6.90@9.50. Rye flour dull at $4.10@5.05. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky in moderate demand at 90c. Wheat dull; No 2 spring in store at .; No 1 spring delivered $1.60; winter red western $1.70. Rye quiet; western 92@95c. Barley quiet; choice Canada West $1.15. Malt dull. Corn dull; new western mixed afloat 71@71½c. Oats less active; western in store and afloat 52½@56c; Ohio 54@56c. Beef quiet at .@. Pork dull and heavy; mess 15@15.25. Beef unchanged. Cut meats dull; 8@8¼c for pickled bellies, 11½@12c for pickled shoulders, 12½@13c for pickled hams. Lard quiet; kettle 9@9¼c. Butter steady; western 11@22c. Cheese 13@18c.

**Live Stock.**

BUFFALO, March 5.—Cattle: supply since Friday 2,885; or 170 cars; trains 22@25 cars each week; market active; sales 160 Illinois steers, 86,93; 115 Iowa steers, 1,115 to 1,320, at $3.2@6.20; 15 Ohio do, 1,065 lbs, $6.75; 14 Indiana, 1,325 at $6. Sheep: supply since Friday 3,650 against 4,152 last week; market opened firm; sales 540 Michigan, 85 to 92 lbs, 83c. Hogs: receipts since Friday 7,609; buyers and sellers apart; the former refusing to pay over $4.90 for shipping, and latter asking $5@5.12½; trade only to little city butchers; sales 8 at $4.25; 251 averaging 195 lbs, 85.

WATERTOWN, Mass., March 5.—Beef cattle; receipts of 1,716 head; market generally unchanged; for first quality 10½c was paid; ordinary grades unchanged; sales of choice at $10.2@10.50; extra $9.25@9.75; first quality $8.25@9.00; second $7.25@8.00; third $5.75@6.75. Sheep and lambs; receipts of 2,116; prices unchanged.

**Dry Goods.**

NEW YORK, March 5.—There is a fair business doing at steady prices. We quote standard brown sheetings best makes at 14½@15c; good seconds at 13½@14c; heavy brown drills 15@15½c; Amoskeag brown and blue denims 28 inch 26c; Pearl River 21½c; York Improved 26c; Otis B 20c; American stripes 12½@15½c; Amoskeag do 19@20c; Uncasville 13@14c; Red Cross Wigans 13½@14c; do glazed cambrics, 9½@10c for plain and high colors; Pacific Mills percales 23½c; Hamilton ticks 22@22½c; Palmer River do 15c; Swift River do 12¼@13½c; Lonsdale muslin 18c; do cambric 23@23½c; Davol Mills muslins 18½c; Spragues and Pacific Mills prints 11½c; Pacific Mills lawns 16½c; do organdies 18c, and Manchester percales 18c.

**Chicago.**

CHICAGO, March 5.—Flour neglected and nominal. Wheat; No. 2 spring weak and ¾c lower at $1.23¾. Corn; No. 2 mixed weak and lower at 37½c. Oats; No. 2 lower at 34½c. Rye; No. 2 dull and easier at 72½c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2 fall 56¾@57c. Provisions quiet and weak. Mess pork $11.65@11.75. Lard easier at 8.62½@8.65. Meats of all kinds are dull and unchanged. Dressed hogs quiet and unchanged at $4.90@5.10. Highwines quiet at 85c. Hogs active and firm and 10c better at $4.35@4.90.

**Cincinnati.**

CINCINNATI, March 5.—Cotton active and advanced; middlings 22@22½c. Flour dull and drooping; family $7.35@7.60. Wheat dull and drooping; red $1.60@1.64. Corn firm at 47@49c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats dull. Barley firm. Cheese active and advanced; factory 15½c. Lard dull; kettle 8½c. Mess pork dull and unchanged at $12.50@12.75. Lard dull; steam 8¾c; kettle 9c. Bulk meats dull but firmly held; shoulders 5½c; sides clear rib @8¾@9c. Hogs firm at $4.40@4.80; receipts 1,000. Whisky firm at 85c.

**New Orleans.**

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—Flour quiet and easier; superfine $6.50; double $7.50; treble $8.50@. Corn active and firm; mixed 82½c; yellow 85c; white 85@87½c. Oats firmer; 60@ 56c. Bran $1.40@. Hay firmer; prime $20@21; choice $25. Pork firmer; @15½@15¾c. Bacon: shoulders 6c; sides clear rib 7¼c; do clear 7½c. Bulk meats in fair inquiry. Mess pork; $15.25. Whisky quiet at 85c.

**Philadelphia.**

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—Flour firm; superfine $5.75@6.75; extra family $7.75. Wheat firm; red western $1.60@1.62. Rye quiet. Corn steady; yellow western 61½c. Oats steady; mixed 53@54c. Barley; western 75@76c; Canada $1.12. Crude petroleum 18c; refined 21½c. Whisky declined; 91c.

**Milwaukee.**

MILWAUKEE, March 5.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1 $1.27 bid; No. 2 $1.17@1.18. Corn dull and declined; No. 2 mixed 37½c. Rye firm; No. 2 72c. Barley dull and declined; No. 2 57c. Mess pork dull and nominal at $13.75.

**Toledo.**

TOLEDO, March 5.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull but unchanged; extra white nominal at $1.57; amber Michigan $1.57. Corn dull; high mixed 46½c; low mixed 46½c; yellow 46¾c. Oats dull; No. 1, 42c; Michigan 40c. Dressed hogs $5.35. Clover seed $5.40.

**Cleveland.**

CLEVELAND, March 5.—Nothing done in wheat; No 1 red winter held at $1.58; No 2 $1.55. Corn quiet; 52c. Oats quiet; No 1 42c. Petroleum firm; but unchanged.

### IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, March 5.—2 cars lumber, Mellon & Bro; 1 do do, R P Bingers; 2 do do, Hill, Patterson & Co; 27 cars machinery, R Childs & Co; 25 bf bbls fish, Knox & Orr; 15 do do, Wm M Gormley; 4 bxs butter, Woodworth & Davidson; 50 qr bbls fish, S Ewart & Co; 1 car oats, 21 bags clover seed, W G Miller; 147 bbls g apples, J W Powell; 8 sewing machines, Heckert & McCain; 140 bbls g apples, Houck, Jamison & Co; 11 bgs rye, James Graham; 2 cars oil barrels, B D Moore; 3 do do, C A Wormeastle; 3 cars hay, John Rose; 38 sks corn, P Duff & Son; 10 cars p iron, Nimick & Co; 180 sks rye, McHenry & Hood; 15 bbls d apples, 4 do eggs, Henry Rea Jr; 10 bf bbls fish, James Conner; 101 sks ear corn, Hitchcock, McAnjer; 16 casks tobacco, M H Cooper & Bro; 8 do do, H Dolmyer; 2 tubs cheese, H Holhein; 34 sks ear corn, Head & Metzgar; 3 kegs eggs, 6 bxs butter, Jas O'Brien.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, March 5.—58 bales hay, O H Allerton; 2 tubs lard, 10 kegs do, 8 bbls do, 15 bbls tallow, F Sellers & Co, 1 bbl eggs, Loh, Son & Co; 365 sks oats, Black & Hammett; 200 do do, Kell & Kirkhart; 1 car corn, Hitchcock, McCreery & Co; 210 sks barley, Frauenheim & Velsack; 50 sks wheat, McHenry & Hood; 69 do do, Marshall, Keanedy & Co; 100 bbls flour, S Lindsay Jr; 345 clear sides, 291 rib sides, Wm B Hays & Son; 1 car rye, Wm J Meek; 7 bbls molasses, S Ewart & Co; 30 bbls whisky, Munhall & Co; 10 bbls oil, 13 do molasses, Haworth & D; 16 pails tobacco, Austin & Co; 30 bbls oil, Reese Owens, Co; 1 car corn, O H Harper; 1 car oats, W H Rankin & Son; 1 do do, Beckert & Gerwig; 15 bales cottoa; Bamer Mills; 9 do do, E Hyde & Son.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, March 5.—1 car guiano, R P Emerson; 1 do barley, C C Small; 1 do rye, W J Meek; 100 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 93 tierces grease, F Sellers & Co; 14 bdls shovels, Myers & Ay; 84 do? Bowman, H H Scllaudy; 75 bdls feed bows, Henderson & Son; 400 sks flour, Jenkins; 30 sks clover seed, 70 bbls flour, 55 sks barley, Houck, J & Co; 1 pkgs butter, W H Graff & Co; 12 bgs clover seed, 2 bbls apples, Voigt, M & Co; 2 bbls pith, Reed & Alderdice; 1 car corn, Hamilton & Co; 21 bgs cheese, 1 by butter, N J Braden 1 case woolens, Steine Bro; 10 bgs clover seed, J O'Brien; 1 car corn, 200 bbls flour, Dand Wallace; 1 car staves, Thompson & Hall; 10 bbls whisky, H Ewart; 5 bbls whisky, Dillinger & Sr; 2 cars lumber, McQuewan & D.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY.—1 car turnings, Mullen & M; 140 bbls apples, A Austin; 150 do do, W D Patterson; 110 do do, Voigt, M & Co; 5 cars F R iron, C & Mt Vernon & P R R Co; 1 car woodenware, Freeman & B; 1 do old Iron, W McKinley 2 bbls beans, W Mullin & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, March 5.—1 car hay, M Weil & Co; 1 car wheat, Gilmore & Co; 4 cars cooperage, C A Wormeastle; 1 car flour and feed, Voeghtly, Kopp & Co; 1 car oats, I Hipley; 1 car lumber, W McQuewan; 1 car lime, J K Shinn; 1 car cooperage, J M Hemphill; 1 car oats, Johnston & McFarland; 1 car corn, S Marks & Bro; 1 car oats, M Steel & Son; 36 rolls leather, J Eisenbeis.


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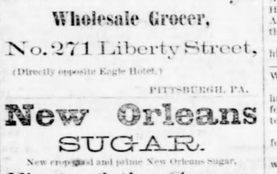


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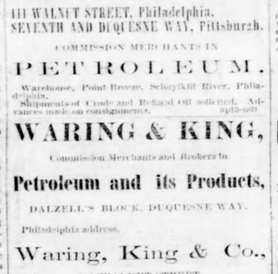


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### RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

The weather continues very cold and navigation is again suspended—the third time this winter; this is something unusual—such a thing has not occurred for quite a number of years. The thermometer early yesterday morning ranged from zero to two degrees above according to location; wind northwest all day. The Monongahela is entirely frozen over in the first pool, and the packets have again been obliged to lie up. There was also considerable new made ice in the Ohio river, and it was rumored that it, too, was closed at or near Liverpool. It is not probable however that this cold weather will continue long, but then when it does moderate there is no water—less than three feet reported in the channel now.

The Julia No. 2 did not arrive from Zanesville as anticipated.

The Exchange is receiving for St. Louis, as is also the Messenger for Nashville and Arlington for Cincinnati.

The owners of the sunken Wauanita now talk of removing her machinery and wrecking her.

The Argosy did not depart on Monday as announced, Capt. Goodwin having very wisely concluded to lay over until the weather moderated.

The E. H. Durfee, Esperanza and Juniata are en route from Cincinnati.

Capt. Geo. W. Neeld, of the Western Insurance Company, has gone to Cincinnati to look after the interests of the Pittsburgh companies in the Belle Vernon.

Ed. Chapman, a well-known lower Ohio river pilot, died at Cincinnati, on Monday, of typhoid fever. He leaves a wife and several children. Deceased was only about thirty-five years of age, and was accounted one of the best pilots in the profession.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Monday, says: The Champion No. 7 commenced pumping at the Champion Belle Vernon, in the mouth of Licking, about 9 o'clock Saturday night, and by midnight had her raised. She was towed to the City Wharf, alongside the Nashville, yesterday morning, where her damaged cargo is being discharged. The hole in her hull is alongside the boilers, is about six inches in diameter, and is located under a clam, and so hidden that it could not be seen by the watchman who went into the hold just after the cake of ice struck her which afterward sunk the Nashville. She is not badly badly twisted, and may be rebuilt.

It is believed that an estimate will be made of the amount necessary to repair the Belle Vernon and Nashville, and that the underwriters will then pay their proportion of that amount, and allow the owners to take the wrecks.

—The owners of the Belle Lee contemplate an action at law against Collins & Holliday, marshalls St. Louis, for damages resulting from the breaking of the T-head in the machinery of that steamer, which, upon examination, it is alleged, proved to have a large cavity in the head of the broken plates filled with sand. The Belle Lee lost a month's time in the busiest season.

—A dispatch from St. Louis, Saturday night, says: The Ironsides left for the Ohio, to-day, and the Bloom and Dayage follow to-morrow. The Valid and Babbage will not get away till Tuesday.

—The sunken Columbia has been sold to Commodore Hazlett for $500, and his bellboat Ada is wrecking her. The Salvor No. 14 is due to-morrow, and will begin work on the Silver Bow and Lockwood.

—Inspector Frank Pierce, of Cincinnati, has made a thorough examination of the Mary A. Forsyth, and states that with a few repairs, which he will suggest, he can pronounce her good for another year's work at least.

—The steamer Ida was sold at Marshal's sale, New Orleans, Tuesday, for $5,150 to Capt. Chas. H. Walker, through Capt. J. P. Forgay. The Attakapas veteran, Capt. Forgay, will command the Ida as a regular ten-day Attakapas packet. Capt. Peter Lorrain, of St. Louis, has sold his interest in the steamer Huntsville for $1,162 —one-eight to H. W. Brolaski, and one-eighth to Wolf & Hynes.

—Capt. Hambleton is building a steamboat hull for Captain LaBarge, of St. Louis. It is 185 feet long, 35 feet beam, 5 feet hold, and is intended for the Missouri river.

—Missouri river is open to St. Joseph, with 4 feet of water.

—The ice started at Keokuk, Saturday, but was still gorged at Quincy.

—The Ohio River Salt Company shipped about 10,000 barrels of salt last month.

—The Clinton and Pomeroy packet Oriole blew out her larboard cylinder head Saturday.


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|---|---|
| John Irwin, Jr., | R. L. Fahnestock, |
| J. T. Stockdale, | W. H. Everson, |
| C. C. Donnell, | Edward H. Davis, |
| Harvey Childs, | Hugh S. Fleming, |
| Charles Hays, | Jas. Y. McCord, |
| Capt. Wm. Dean. | T. H. Nevin. |

**FEDERAL INSURANCE CO.,**

**Of Allegheny City Pa.,**

**Fire and Marine**

OFFICE: Cor. Federal and Lacock Streets.

A. McFARLAND, President. S. H. HARTMAN, Vice President.
W. GIBSON MILLER, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

| | |
|---|---|
| A. McFarland, | Joseph Kirkpatrick, |
| S. H. Hartman, | R. B. Smith, |
| Edward Gregg, | A. W. Ewin, |
| Valentine Baker, | Jacob Reed, |
| Joseph H. Berland, | M. B. Snydam, |
| Wm. Schoyer, | Albert Pitcairn, |
| W. J. Laugh, | R. D. Moore, |
| W. G. Gibson, | W. H. Parke, |
| Samuel Dreyer, | Wm. Watson, |
| Wm. Boseburg. | H. S. McGeary. |

jn24 W. J. CARSON, General Agent.

**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,**

**Corner Federal Street and Diamond, Allegheny.**

Office, in the SECOND NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

W. W. MARTIN, President.
JOHN BROWN, Jr. Vice President.
JAS. L. GRAHAM, Secretary.

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THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1872.

# HOME NEWS

**Letters Held for Postage.**—Edwin Stewart, Washington, D. C., 2c; Messrs. Joseph Douthett & Co., Present, Pa., 2c; Mrs. R. A. Baer, Lancaster, Pa., 2c.

**Stock Sale.**—The following stocks were sold last evening, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer, at his Stock Sale Rooms, 166 Smithfield Street:

| | |
|---|---|
| M & M. National Bank | 71 00 |
| Pittsburgh Gas Company | 79 75 |
| Allegheny Gas Company | 35 00 |
| Columbia Oil Company | 20 00 |

**Another Death Under the Wheels.**—Our correspondent at Wellsville, Ohio, furnishes us with the particulars of another accident, which resulted fatally to an employe of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company on Saturday evening last, at that place. The victim, a man named Kelley, was employed on a gravel train, and in jumping from one of the cars, while the train was in motion, fell under the wheels, and was instantly killed. The unfortunate man had been in the employ of the company only three days.

**Louisville Hydraulic Cement Company.**

Among the specialities in which the well-known house of Laing & McKallip have built up an extensive trade, are different brands of Hydraulic Limes, White Lime, Cements, Calcined and Land Plasters, and anthracite coal. As a large amount of building is to go forward the coming season, contractors and others should call at the warehouses of Laing & McKallip, Nos. 347, 411 and 413 Liberty street, and assure themselves of the unequalled quality of the common and Hydraulic Limes, always on hand in large supply. Farmers also will find the Land Plaster just what they need to produce fine crops. The Anthracite Coal Department of their business should draw to them the custom of all consumers of this kind of fuel.

**Armenia Insurance Company.**

To-day we present a few names of the stockholders who have subscribed to the capital stock of the Armenia Insurance Company. It will be seen at a glance, that the success of this enterprise is now beyond doubt, as many whose names are to be found among the stockholders are of our best and wealthiest citizens. As this is the first Insurance Company of a general character that has been formed in Pittsburgh, we hope many more of our enterprising men will enroll themselves among the number. Why can't Pittsburgh have an *Etna* at home as well as many other cities of much lesser note? The stock will pay large dividends no doubt from the start, and should be all taken before the close of the present week.

**Lecture at Oakdale.**

Miss Matilda Hindman delivered a lecture in Academy Hall, a few evenings since, on the subject of "Woman, and Her Claims." Miss Hindman at the outset disclaimed any intention of presenting ideas, clothed in beautiful language, or giving rounded and finely finished periods. Her lecture was very entertaining and instructive, and was listended to with the deepest attention. She did not rant and scold, but presented startling facts and figures, and used sound and convincing language. Miss Hindman seems to be deeply in earnest in the work in which she is engaged, and she will doubtless accomplish much good if she will "peg away."

**Literary Entertainment.**—The "Mark Twain Literary Society" will give a literary entertainment at the "Valley" church, Findley township, on Friday evening, March 22. The performances will consist of original orations, essays, declamations, dialogues, etc.

**Musical.**

In another column of this morning's issue will be found the advertising card of Mr. L. R. Norton, who has just opened a fine stock of Pianos, Organs and Melodions, in Kim's new building, No. 118 Smithfield street, opposite City Hall.

Mr. Norton is the State Agent for Jewett & Goodman's Excelsior Organ, an instrument of established reputation, though now for the first time offered in this market. It is certainly a very finely finished and well made instrument, of pure tone and wonderful power. In our opinion it is destined to become one of the most popular organs in this market, as it already is, wherever it has been introduced. Mr. Norton is also agent for the well-known C. C. Mills Piano, and further makes the names of which we all. We understand that Mr. Norton has gone into business on the *one price system*, which certainly commends him and his business to public favor. Call in a call at his elegant warerooms, and examine the merits of the instruments he has in stock.

**Nuisance at the Point.**

For some time past Allegheny Wharf Master McClure, in common with all persons who have any business to transact at the wharf in the vicinity of the Point, has been annoyed almost beyond endurance at the conduct of the drivers of reds on the part of one or two night soilers, who have been night after night dumping their vehicles on the wharf, several reds from the water's edge.

The Whitmaster yesterday made information against two of the fraternity named, before the Mayor, and they were brought before his Honor to answer the charge of committing nuisance. The evidence against the accused, however, was not sufficient to convict, and they were discharged. The Mayor stated, however, that if any one should be detected committing any such nuisance as that complained of, and the matter was brought to his attention, he would see that the ordinance applicable to the case should be enforced to the letter. This matter which we refer to has been for quite a while past a great annoyance and most detestable nuisance, and we doubt not the guilty parties will take the gentle hint which the Mayor dropped yesterday afternoon, and shape their future actions accordingly.

**INTERNAL REVENUE.**

**Collections in the Twenty-Second District During February.**

T. W. Davis, Esq., Collector of this District, makes the following report of collections from various sources for the month of February, 1872:

| | |
|---|---|
| Collections on Spirits | $20,834 89 |
| Tobacco | 29,634 84 |
| Fermented Liquors | 9,464 14 |
| Banks and Bankers | 10,304 27 |
| Gas | 5,631 57 |
| Income | 16,575 57 |
| Not otherwise provided | 117 16 |
| Penalties &c., collected | 2 75 |
| Total | $93,561 89 |

**ANOTHER ANSWER.**

**More of the Oil Litigation.—A General Denial.**

Yesterday afternoon there was filed another document in the oil litigation—the answer of Joseph Fleming, Alex. M. Byers, W. K. Nimick, and Alexander Nimick to the complaint of Samuel Lewis. This answer is quite brief in comparison, and is mainly confined to a general denial of the allegations made in the Lewis bill. The only new point raised is that Mr. Fleming denies that he ever subscribed to the capital stock of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Oil Company, or was a member of the firm of Byers, Nimick & Co., but that he made the subscription in his individual capacity, and without their knowledge, leaving them to repudiate or accept as they might see fit. In reference to the other allegations regarding the receipt of moneys &c., the defendants enter a specific and further ask that proof of such allegations and all others made in the Lewis bill be produced.

Messrs. Veech & Watson and Gen. Shiras Jr., appear as counsel for the defendants.

**THE SEWING MACHINE INTEREST.**

**Meeting of Agents Last Evening—Resolutions Adopted—The Question of Employing Canvassers Settled.**

The sewing machine men of the city held a meeting last evening at the rooms of Messrs. Straw & Morton, Agents of the Singer Machine, 305 Sixth street, Lee S. Smith, Esq., in the chair. The committee appointed at a former meeting to report on the subject of canvassing, presented a series of resolutions through Mr. Weyburn, which were unanimously adopted.

The resolutions settle, at least for the time, the question that has hitherto given rise to no little discussion, and which has been the cause, moreover, of considerable perplexity, namely the employment of canvassers, and the manner of their payment. According to the resolutions, canvassers are to be employed, but persons so employed are to bind themselves to work for but one company, and are to be furnished certificates by their employers as being their accredited canvassers. A basis for the payment of commissioners, by all the various companies, was also agreed upon.

Some other business of minor importance was transacted, after which, adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening at the rooms of the "Original Howe" agency, 201 Penn avenue.

**COUNTY REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**

**Meeting at the Lincoln Club Rooms Yesterday Afternoon.**

A meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny County was held yesterday afternoon at the Lincoln Club Rooms, on Smithfield Street, Dr. W. J. Gilmore, chairman, presiding.

The special object of the meeting was stated by H. M. Long, Esq., to be to provide for calling together a County Convention, to elect delegates to the State Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 10th of April next.

Hon. Russell Errett offered the following resolution, which was, after some discussion, adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Convention to elect delegates to the state Convention shall consist of one delegate from each election district in the county. The primary meeting for the election of delegates shall be held on Saturday, March 30, in the cities and boroughs between four and seven o'clock, P. M., and in the township between two and six o'clock P. M., and the Convention shall meet at the Court House on Tuesday, April 2d, at eleven o'clock A. M. The Convention so met shall elect by *viva voce* vote three Senatorial delegates to the State Convention, one from between the rivers, one from south of the rivers and one from north of the rivers, and seven representative delegates—two from the city of Pittsburgh, two from Allegheny City, one from the north of the rivers and two from the south of the rivers.

On motion of Major Errett it was decided that the phraseology of the call as to shall hold the election, should be the same as that of the call of last year.

The question of fixing the time for holding the election for delegates to the Congressional, Legislative and county conventions was discussed, but it being urged that but few of the members from the country districts being present, no action on that motion was taken.

On motion adjourned to meet on Tuesday, April 16th, at two o'clock P. M.

**THE ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS.**

**Educational Matters on the Northside.—Meeting of the Board of Control.—The School Tax Levy.—Condition of the Finances.—General Matters of Public Interest.**

A regular monthly meeting of the Allegheny Board of School Controllers was held last evening in the Common Council Chamber, city building. President King occupied the chair and the proceedings were opened with prayer by Mr. R. D. Jones.

Present, Messrs. Barker, Brown, Borland, Bulford, Benney, Burchfield, Berth, Claney, Craig, Chambers, Chadwick, Dunlap, Donaldson, Eaton, Gillespie, Hobson, Hemphill, Harper, Hamilton, Jones, Long, Miller, Morrison, McCance, Matthews, Miller, Patterson, Parke, Popp, Sprague, Smith, Sutton, Torrence, Trimble, Willis, Wilhelm, and President King.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by Secretary Benney and approved.

REPORTS FROM LOCAL BOARDS

were next received. The Second Ward Board reported a large increase in the average attendance. The Fourth Ward Board recommended the re-division of the school so as to provide more primary departments, which were too crowded at present. Six corporal punishments were reported from this ward. The Board also asked privilege to elect an additional teacher. The request was granted. No items of special interest were reported from the other wards.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Mr. Long, from the Committee on Finance, presented the annual report of that committee, containing statements showing the receipts and expenditures for the past year, and the estimates of the receipts and expenditures for the coming year, of which the following is a full abstract: The aggregate net receipts of the board for the past year were $87,078.08. The amount already paid out amounted to $52,129.53. The estimated expenses for the next four months were $34,325.67, which at the end of the year would make the total expenditures $86,454.41. Added to this amount is the sum of $7,612.05 from last year, making the total amount for the year $93,567.05. This would leave a deficit of $6,388.99 June 1st, 1872.

THE ESTIMATED EXPENSES

or the ensuing year were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries of teachers | $78,250 00 |
| Evening schools | 2,000 00 |
| Vocal music | 2,000 00 |
| Secretary and Receiver | 1,000 00 |
| Janitor | 175 00 |
| Colored schools | 1,000 00 |
| Library | 1,000 00 |
| Expenses of Board | 1,500 00 |
| Deficit of 1872 | 6,388 99 |
| Total expenditures | $96,313 99 |

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tax of 12 mills on valuation of city property | $103,260 00 |
| Lost Taxes, exonorations &c | 10,320 00 |
| Total receipts | $ 92,880 00 |
| Add State appropriations | 5,102 88 |
| Interest | 1,000 00 |
| Net revenues for year | $ 98,982 88 |

The Report then says: "It will be seen by the foregoing statement that it will require a levy of 12 mills on the taxable valuation of the School District to carry on the schools successfully for the year to come without running into debt. Your Committee have therefore agreed to recommend a levy of 12 mills on the dollar, and for the purpose of bringing the matter before the Board, offer the proper resolution."

The Committee further recommended that the duty of serving notices be taken from the janitor and that his salary be fixed at $75.

The Committee also reported in relation to the bill for taxes against the Webster street school property, that they had found the bill to be correct and recommend a warrant for the amount, $81.29.

The report of the Board was received.

After some discussion the salary of the janitor was fixed at $100 per annum—a decrease of $75 from the previous year.

THE TAX LEVY.

Mr. J. C. Donaldson objected to the assessment of a levy of 12 mills. He moved that it be reduced to 10 mills.

Mr. Long said he was in favor of making the levy 12 mills if it would yield sufficient revenue. But the schools cost a certain amount last year, and tax must be levied in accordance with these expenses. The Board could not get along the next year and pay their debts without a tax levy of 12 mills.

Mr. Burchfield said the assessment came very heavy on the outer wards, and that it would not be acceptable to the people. He thought they ought to cut down.

Mr. Hobson, Chairman of the Finance Committee, wanted to know where this cutting down could be commenced.

Mr. Sprague favored a reduction in teachers salaries. The amount paid now was too much. There were plenty of teachers to be had for less money. There was a "grinding machine over in town" that was turning them out daily. The whole State was overrun. He didn't believe in taking the money out of "the childrens' mouths" to put it into their heads.

Mr. Hobson—I think that's a pretty good plan to take a little from the stomach and have a little more in their heads. (Laughter.)

Mr. Miller considered he was getting his children educated cheap enough. It cost him about four dollars a year.

Mr. Benney read a comparative statement showing that Allegheny City schools per pupil cost less than any other leading city in the State.

After some further discussion, the amendment was lost and the assessment of 12 mills was adopted.

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Mr. Claney, from the Committee on School Instruction, setting forth that the Committee proposed to proceed with an examination of the schools of the city, on Monday, March 18th.

The Committee recommended that the Principals of schools hereafter be required to report in detail their work during each month, the time they were teaching, number of pupils in attendance, absence of teachers, who filled the temporary vacancies, &c., in minute detail; also that the Principals be required to deliver a "scientific lecture" monthly, embracing information on the studies of the pupils before whom it is delivered.

The Committee further called attention to the fact that there were too many rooms in the western district, under the direction of Professor Byers, and requested that thematter be referred to the Committee on Special Instruction.

After some discussion that portion of the report in relation to Principal's reports was laid on the table. The remainder of the report was then adopted.

Mr. Miller offered a resolution to ratify the rule in force in 1871 in relation to vacations, as a rule governing that matter in 1872.

Mr. Benney moved as an amendment that the vacation at the Christmas holidays be fixed at one week and the April vacation two weeks.

A rambling discussion ensued when the whole matter was finally laid on the table by a vote of 20 to 11.

In answer to inquiries the chair stated that the rule in existence made the April vacation extend from the 1st of April for one week.

THE LIBRARY.

Mr. Claney presented the report of the Committee on Library. The Committee reported the election of Mr. C. W. Benney as Librarian at an annual salary of $600. They also reported a series of rules and regulations for the control of the Library; also several bills, among which was one of $500, for the "Library cases." The bills were approved and warrants ordered.

The report of the Committee was received.

Mr. Long moved to amend the rules and regulations by inserting a clause, entitling all apprentices in the city to the free use of the Library. Carried.

The report as amended was then adopted.

Several small bills for printing, &c., were read and warrants ordered.

The Secretary reported the Teacher's monthly pay roll to amount to $8,027. The enrollment in the schools was 7,024, and average attendance 6,067.

Mr. Matthews offered an amendment to the rules requiring the Secretary to report at each meeting all members of the Board who had been absent for three successive meetings; also, to change the method of reporting from the Local Boards so as to require a report only at times when anything transpired in the schools detrimental to their interests. Laid over for one month under the rules.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution instructing the Secretary to have published 500 copies of the Catalogue and Rules and Regulations of the Library. Carried.

Mr. Smith offered the following:

*Resolved*, That this Board recommend the passage of an act to levy a special tax of one mill on the dollar on the county valuation, for a term not exceeding three years, and the counties comprising the Eleventh Normal School District, to be used for the purpose of erecting and establishing a school for the professional training of teachers in a Normal School. Carried.

Adjourned.

Following are the

STANDING COMMITTEES.

of the Board for 1872.

*Finance.*—H. M. Long, H. M. Dunlap, Arthur Hobson, Chairman, Joseph Craig, W. M. Claney, Jos. Sph Kirkpatrick, John Haworth, John H. Morrison, R. D. Jones.

*Grades and Text Books.*—Dr. John Hamilton, Rev. Jos. King, D. L. Smith, Chairman, Thomas McCance, S. Bulford, John C. Harper, Frederick Hanney, A. N. Burchfield, R. T. Davis.

*Teachers and Salaries.*—M. Borland, Joseph P. Sprague, Frederick Beckert, Wm. Brown, D. L. Patterson, Wm. Blakely, Chairman, Edward Foerster, George P. Wilhelm, Thomas D. Harris.

*Rules and Regulations.*—H. M. Long, Chairman, Z. Gillespie, Francis Torrence, R. C. Miller, Alfred Sutton, John B. Chambers, Edward Foerster, Simon McCleery, John Caudy.

*Colored Schools.*—C. E. Wills, L. H. Eaton, Chairman, James M. Hemphill, S. Barker, John E. Parke, Wm. F. Trimble, John Bert, Jesse Sutton, Michael Conaghy.

*Evening Schools.*—C. E. Wills, C. W. Benney, Gottlieb Faas, R. C. Miller, Chairman, John C. Donaldson, Joseph Chadwick, Frank Popp, Geo. P. Wilhelm, R. T. Davies.

*Printing.*—John E. Parke, Chairman, H. M. Long, Rev. Jos. King, L. H. Eaton, Arthur Hobson, R. C. Miller, S. Barker, W. M. Claney, Wm Blakely, D. L. Smith.

*Special Instruction.*—John E. Parke, Chairman, P. H. Miller, L. H. Eaton, James Hemphill, R. C. Loomis, Joseph Kirkpatrick, Samuel Ashworth, A. S. Grubbs, Chas. H. Phillips.

*School Inspectors.*—No. District No. 1.—Jos. King, Chairman, Wm. M. Claney, Wm. F. Trimble, R. T. Davis. District No. 2.—D. L. Smith, Chairman, R. C. Loomis, A. F. Matthews, John Haworth.

*Male Schools.*—S. Barker, Chairman, Dr. John Hamilton, Jos. P. Sprague, Arthur Hobson, John C. Donaldson, Wm. F. Trimble, John Haworth, A. N. Burchfield, Chas. H. Phillips.

*Library.*—Wm. M. Claney, Chairman; A. F. Matthews, H. M. Dunlap, Arthur Hobson, R. C. Miller, J. C. Harper, Frederick Haney, John H. Morrison, R. D. Jones.

THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock, Mr. Shaw, the celebrated book auctioneer, will open the first sale of English books, at 65 Wood street, by catalogue. The store will be well warmed and seats will be provided for ladies. The sale this morning will comprise the first 100 lots of the catalogue and will include some of the finest Works ever imported into the United States. The sale will proceed both at 10 in the morning and 7 in the evening—without regard to the weather.

**BREVITIES.**

YESTERDAY was a cold raw day.

THE GRAND JURY are now in session.

AND now, again, we have cold weather.

"TO LETS" are numerous on Penn street.

LENT is seriously injuring the amusement business.

THE WORKHOUSE cooper shop is now in operation.

PAY your income tax. The blanks are now in the hands of the Assessors.

G. B. LEITHEAD, Esq., is named as Clerk of Councils for East Birmingham.

MAYOR BLACKMORE is arranging a raid on the Sunday liquor sellers. Look out.

MINAS TINDLE, Esq., is home from an extended business tour away down in Maine.

LAST EVENING a runaway unattended by serious consequences occurred on Fifth avenue.

JACK FROST is bursting the water pipes in all directions. The plumbers may be joyful.

THE Internal Revenue collections in this District, last month, amounted to $89,564.89.

THE oil men call for the "South Improvement Scourge" when they want fighting whisky.

THE Allegheny police donned their new uniforms for the first time at roll call last night.

POSTMASTER STEWART deserves many thanks for the new illuminators placed in the postoffice.

THERE are about fifty "To Lets" on Penn street, between the Arsenal and Eleventh street.

THE Bible that was presented to the new Sharpsburg K. of P. lodge, was donated to them by Fort Pitt Lodge, No. 170.

POSTMASTER STEWART revived memories of other days by his official efforts as a fireman in East Liberty on Monday night.

OFFICER MOORHEAD, on duty on Smithfield street, fell on the ice last night, and was quite painfully though not seriously injured.

THE CITY is said to contain more thieves now than at any time in its history. The police are engaged in spotting suspicious characters.

THE MAN FITZ SIMMONS, reported as having been cut last night, received his injuries, it is alleged, by having fallen through a window.

THERE is a movement on foot by prominent Alleghenians to have the Penitentiary removed, and its present location added to the Park grounds.

YESTERDAY the District Attorney filed his return of fees for the past month, showing the amount to be $897. The Clerk of Courts return was $852.25.

The stockholders of the St. Clair Street Suspension Bridge held their annual meeting Monday, when the old Board of Directors was re-elected for the ensuing year.

LIEUTENANT M. V. B. HAZEN was on duty again last night at the Central Station-house, a child of Captain Cupples being seriously ill, and he detained at home in consequence.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON Mr. W. B. Ross lodged six complaints before Alderman Crist, against Pat Monaghan a saloon keeper of the Sixth ward Allegheny, for violation of the liquor law. An officer was sent after Patrick.

MR. JAMES GREENAWALT, the gentleman who was injured at the Sandusky street, Allegheny, crossing on Saturday, is the efficient measurer of Wood & Bark, of that city. We are pleased to learn that he is in a fair way of recovery.

LAST Friday Mrs. Macrum, an old lady about sixty years of age, residing on Chartiers Hills, Allegheny county, while returning from the Allegheny market, was killed by the overturning of a wagon on the Perrysville road near Perrysville.

PRESIDENT HUGHART, of the Connellsville Railroad, has succeeded in placing a five million dollar mortgage upon the road, to pay the floating debt of the company, enlarge its equippage and motive power, and to eventually secure the laying of a double track.

THE LECTURE of Wendell Phillips, Esq., was well attended last evening, although Library Hall was by no means crowded. The learned gentleman gave a very pleasant "talk" on the national peculiarities, manners and customs of Americans and Europeans.

JOHN FITZSIMMONS, the man who was picked up by the police in the Twelfth ward, on Monday night, and who alleged that he had been out in a sleigh and had his head discovered, according to statements of police officers, received the cuts referred to by falling through a window.

THE Hon. T. J. Bigham delivered a very instructive lecture last evening, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., at their rooms, on the subject of "Constitutional Reform." Announcements were made of "select Readings" by Prof. S. R. Newell, on the 12th inst., and of a lecture on the 19th by Wm. Bakewell, Esq.

REV. R. K. SQUIER, pastor of the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of this city, has reconsidered and withdrawn the resignation that will remain with his people on Sixth avenue. His congregation meet at his residence, 366 Penn street, on next Thursday afternoon and evening, in a church reunion and sociable. A good time is expected.

JOHN DUGAN was arrested and brought before the Mayor last evening, to answer a charge of striking and knocking down James Allen on the street. Ere the hearing in the case had been concluded, Mr. Allen signified his willingness to withdraw the suit; this, however, the Mayor would not permit, and the accused was mulcted in the sum of ten dollars and costs.

A BROKEN RAIL on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, yesterday morning, threw four cars of Express train No. 1, west, off the track, near New Galilee. One lady passenger was somewhat bruised, but none others, we learn, were injured. The cars were not badly wrecked, and the track was repaired in a very short time after the accident, the passengers having been transferred to another train.

CHIEF ENGINEER CROW, of Allegheny, it seems was injured more seriously than was thought by that fall through a hatchway the other night. One of the smaller blood vessels in his head was bursted, and since the accident he has been bleeding at interval through his right ear. His physicians apprehend no serious consequences. While he is off duty Foreman Lehman, of the Friendship, is acting as Chief.

IT WAS CRUEL in the wind to tear from the lady's head the golden tresses which formed her chignon as she was riding on horseback along Ohio street, Allegheny; but the philanthropic Teuton, who was standing in front of his saloon door at the time, deserves a hearty thanks he received, for braving the laughter of the crowd while he secured the flying capillary adornment and restored it to the blushing owner.

THE stone masons of the city and vicinity held a meeting last night, at the tavern of B. Auth, on Smithfield street. The attendance was larger than at any other meeting, and it was evident that the interest of a larger number of these artisans is being enlisted in the movement for the discussion of which they meet together, than was the case a few weeks ago. No business, however, of a particular interest to the general public was transacted last evening.

THE Monongahela House has both an American and European fame. In its *cuisine* and accommodations it is ranked, deservedly, as first class. Has so and to include that we have stopped it. Its genial and courteous proprietor, John McD. Crossan, Esq., is one of the most popular of gentlemen. Go where we will, we meet distinguished citizens who have enjoyed the hospitality of the Monongahela House, and who enquire with great interest for its generous proprietor. For luxurious fare commend us to the Monongahela House, and for a pleasant and agreeable host to Mr. Crossan.

IT is hardly necessary for us to direct the attention of capitalists to the farm advertised in to-day's GAZETTE. Chances of this kind are so rare we expect the owner will be overrun with purchasers. It is without exception one of the finest farms in Allegheny county, besides has oil and salt wells, and any amount of coal on it, together with so many other advantages that make it a farm that will earn a fortune in a few years if attended to. The owner, on account of ill-health, is forced to sell it. We think a company could be formed in a day's time that would make any amount of money out of it in a few years.

**THE NEW LOCAL OPTION LAW.**

**An Act to Permit the Voters of this Commonwealth to Vote Every Three Years on the Question of Granting Licenses to Sell Intoxicating Liquors.**

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That at the next annual municipal election in every city, borough and township of this Commonwealth, and at the annual municipal elections every third year thereafter in every such city, borough and township, it shall be the duty of the inspectors and judges of elections in the boroughs and townships of each county to receive tickets, either written or printed from the legal voters of said wards, boroughs and townships labelled on the outside "License," and on the inside, "for license" or "against license," and to deposit said tickets in a box provided for that purpose by said inspectors and judges as is required by law in the case of other tickets received at said elections, and the tickets so received shall be counted and a return of the same made to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the county in which such cities, boroughs and townships situated duly certified as is required by law, which certificate shall be laid before the judges of the said Court at the first meeting of said Court after said election shall be held and shall be filed with the other records of said Court and it shall be the duty of the Clerks of said of the several boroughs and townships or any other officer whose duty it may be to perform such service to give due public notice of such special election above provided for 3 weeks previous to the time of holding the next annual municipal election in every such city, borough and township and also 3 weeks before the annual municipal election every 3rd year thereafter provided that this act shall not be construed to repeal or affect any special laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, or prohibiting the granting of licenses.

SEC. 2. That in receiving and counting, and in making returns of the votes cast the inspectors and judges and clerks of said election shall be governed by the laws of this Commonwealth regulating general elections and all the penalties of said election laws are hereby extended to and shall apply to the inspectors, judges and clerks acting at and the attendance upon the election held under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Whenever by the returns of elections in any city, borough and township aforesaid it shall appear there is a majority against license, it shall not be lawful for any license to issue for the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors, or any admixture thereof, in said city at any time thereafter, until at an election as above provided, a majority shall vote in favor of license. Provided, that nothing contained in the provisions of this act should prevent the issuing of licenses for the sale of liquors for medicinal and manufacturing purposes in the city of Philadelphia. Provided the citizens of the borough of Lebanon shall vote upon the question upon the third Friday of March, 1873, on the same day and time when the townships of the county of Lebanon hold their spring elections.

The above is a copy of the bill as it passed the House. It is now pending in the Senate.

**THE COURTS.**

**Yesterday's Proceedings.**

CRIMINAL COURT.—JUDGE STOWE.

Bernard Aikens, indicted for felonious assault and battery, Dennis Kirby, prosecutor, was found guilty of simple assault and battery.

Sarah Casey was up for trial on a charge of larceny, preferred by Kate Burns. The prosecutor failed to appear and the jury found a verdict of not guilty.

The case of J. T. McLaughlin was fixed for trial yesterday, but was postponed until this morning on account of the absence of important witnesses.

| | |
|---|---|
| Commonwealth vs | |
| Mary Seeferth | J. Y. McLaughlin |
| J. Y. McLaughlin Et al | Wm. DeHannird |
| Fred Fritch | Wm. Moell |
| Barbara Stein | Jacob Weber |
| A. R. Hurst | Peter Walters |
| Rodger Curbitt | Wm. Weier |
| Barbara Mathie | |

DISTRICT COURT.—JUDGE HAMPTON.

The Jury in the case of Kirsh vs. Kirsh action for wages returned a verdict for plaintiff for $492 14. Motion for a new trial.

In the case of Steinhauser vs Steinhauser and Schmidt previously reported the Jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $674 00.

The next case taken up was that of Jacob Greenawalt administrator of Wm. Moffatt vs Wm. Garrard. Action on a promissory note for $600 with interest. The defense claimed that the note was merely an accommodation paper given to Mr. Moffatt in 1859 for his especial benefit. Verdict for plaintiff for $834.

John Grady et al. *vs.* Heirs at law of Martin Grady. Action for ejectment for possession of sixteen acres of land in Collins township. Verdict for plaintiff for six cents damages and six cents costs.

City of Pittsburgh vs. Pittsburgh Grain Elevator. Action on a municipal lien to recover for grading and paving of Washington street. The defendants claimed that they had been assessed twice for the work, and that the assessment was oppressive. Verdict for plaintiff for the full amount of both assessments with interests subject to opinion of court in question of law reserved—as to whether the failure by the viewers to give notice of the second assessment made after the day of appeal constituted a legal defense under the 15th section of the act of July. If court decides affirmative the judgment is to be entered for defendant notwithstanding the verdict.

*Trial List for To-day.*

66. Yeany vs. Williamson.
68. Yeany vs. McClintock.
130. Grubbs vs. School District, Hampton Tp.
139. Bausmann vs. Bailey.
141. Rowley vs. Minor.
145. City of Pittsburgh vs. Chiley.
146. City of Pittsburgh vs. Ward.
147. City of Pittsburgh vs. McCullough.
148. Andrews vs. Hull.
149. Johnson vs. City of Pittsburgh.

COMMON PLEAS.—JUDGE COLLIER.

In the case of Yeany vs. Dillon, et al. the jury was discharged, and the case continued at the cost of the prosecutor.

Thomas Kerr vs. Jacob Young, action in ejectment for eighteen acres of land in Baldwin township. Verdict for defendants with six cents damages and costs.

A charter was granted to the American Life Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

*Trial List for To-day.*

101. Miller vs. Border.
127. Davidson vs. Ford, et al.
128. Woods & Co., vs. Smith.
129. Simpson, et al. vs. McDonald.
130. Brown, et al. vs. Scott.
131. Shannon, et al. vs. Sims, et al.
132. McConnaghy vs. O'Neill & Rook.
133. McCrea vs. McNight.
136. Edmundson vs. Edmundson.
137. Greenwald & Kahn vs. W. Deagerhart.

**BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.**

**Meeting Last Night—Reports from Officers —Bids for the Plumbing Work at the New Market House.**

A regular meeting of Birmingham Councils was held last night. Present—Messrs. Conway, Atterbury, Doyle, Kerr, Duncan, Schwarm, Schneider, Ziefel and Burgess Salisbury.

The reading of the minutes having been dispensed with.

Mr. Atterbury presented the report of the Treasurer, Mr. John P. Heisel, showing a balance of $1,888,11 in the Treasury.

Dr. Doyle from the Market Committee reported the gross receipts from the market during the year as $1,617.45. The receipts were small because of the fact that for a large part of the year there was no market house in the borough.

From the report of the Marketmaster it appeared that his collections were $986.35.

Mr. Charles Evans, wharfmaster reported collections amounting to $798.74.

All the reports were received and filed.

On motion of Mr. Atterbury, the Borough Officers were instructed to finally settle their accounts with the appropriate committees before the next meeting of Councils.

Mr. Duncan, from the Street Committee, reported that the expenditures for the last year for street improvements were $3,347. The total cash received was $3,100, leaving a balance of $463 in the Treasury.

Mr. Werkle, Borough Collector, presented his annual report, showing—

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount from taxes | $ 15,238 07 |
| Paid Treasurer | $1,374 82 |
| Exonerations | 166 69 |
| Commission | 756 56 |
| | $ 15,238 07 |

Report received and filed, and exonerations allowed.

Burgess Salisbury reported the receipt of $160 from the Directors of the Poor of the county for taking care of small-pox patients.

The Treasurer was instructed to pay the Mechanic's Hose Company $250 the balance due them.

Warrants were ordered for the payment of the officers salaries and sundry bills.

The bids for the water and gas fitting of the New Market House were opened and read as follows:

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|---|---|
| A. Letzkus & Co | $1,003 00 |
| Herlehy & Johnston | 1,200 00 |
| Jarvis, Halpine & Co | 1,273 70 |
| Jarvis, Becker & Co | 1,300 00 |
| C. Ohlmansieh | 1,300 00 |
| Reinecke, Wilson & Co | 1,062 50 |
| L. F. Miller & Bro | 1,385 00 |
| S. Hare & Co | 1,790 00 |
| Eberle & Orr | 1,600 00 |

On motion of Mr. Atterbury, the matter was referred to Building Committee, with instructions to award contract to lowest bidder.

Justice Krehan's report showed that he had paid into the Treasury $216.40, received for fines, &c.

The Street Commissioner was allowed $200 for street improvements for March.

Adjourned to meet Tuesday, March 12, to hear the final reports of the officers.

**SOUTH PITTSBURGH COUNCIL.**

**Monthly Meeting Last Night.—The New Hose House.—Bills Ordered to be Paid &c., &c.**

A regular monthly meeting of the South Pittsburgh Council was held last evening at Justice Barker's office. Messrs. Cassiday (Chairman), Kerr, Moorhead, Williams and Barker were present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The following bills were presented: Fire department, $20.70; street lamps, $163.40; police, $150; streets, $200.55; water expenses, $28.91. All these bills were approved and warrants ordered to be drawn for their payments.

Justice Barker reported a bill from the Legislature authorizing the Burgess and Borough Council of South Pittsburgh to purchase a site for a new hose house, and to buy a new reel, with appropriate equipments, at a cost not to exceed $10,000. The bill also authorizes Council to issue bonds of not less than $50 or more than $1,000 denomination to cover the expenses. The bill was received and the Secretary instructed to do all that he could to secure its passage.

The President called upon the Committee on Small-pox Cases for its report. Mr. Kerr, the Chairman, reported unfavorably on the claims submitted to Council for medical attendance and loss consequent upon the disease.

Mr. Williams, in support of the report, stated that many of those who asked for money reparation for losses were citizens. These persons made exorbitant charges.

Mr. Moorhead moved that Council accept the report of the committee and endorse the negations of the requests for compensation. Carried.

Mr. Moorhead called the attention of Council to the fact that the Pittsburgh, Charleston and West Virginia Railroad had used fifty feet of the lot occupied by the South Pittsburgh Hose Company's house. The company had asked for forty feet for $1,000, and having used fifty feet, he would propose that Councils should demand $1,500. Carried.

Adjourned until the last Tuesday in the present month.

**PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.**

**Fifth Avenue Opera House.**

Last night was the occasion of the second presentation at this place of amusement of "Bertha the Sewing Machine Girl" which was witnessed by a quite a large audience. The play is one of those pleasant and always attractive dramatizations of the story of virtue struggling amid adverse circumstances, and in the end winning success. Interwoven in the play are many scenes of quiet home, life, and pathetic incidents in the life of the poor, intermingled with just sufficient of the thrilling, to relieve it of all monotony, and sustain the interest. Throughout there has been no effort at straining a part and the play proceeds, naturally,—making a real picture of the struggles and temptations which might beset the pathway through life of a young girl thrown helpless upon her own resources. The dialogue contains some keen sarcasm upon the oppression of a certain class of employers, and is further enlivened at intervals with humorous passages. Altogether the play, in matter and in moral is much above the average, and should prove effective to those satiated with the garish sensational and would seek relief in something more like real life. "Bertha" will be repeated to-night.

ESTHER.—In spite of the cold, the darkness, the abominable opposition, and every other consideration, there is no diminution either in the attendance or the enthusiasm at the Oratorio rehearsals. Nearly two hundred singers are vigorously studying—almost night and day—and everything is moving grandly forward toward a successful and triumphant conquering. Verily the world moves.

**Think Well Before You Act.**

It is always best before doing anything of importance to think well over it, and count the cost if possible. More especially when about to purchase an article intended to last for many years, and be constantly in use; for instance a Sewing Machine. Now we would advise our readers who want a machine to call at the office of the American Overseaming Button Hole and Family Sewing Machine, and examine it and its work. The salesrooms are at the corner of Fifth avenue and Market street, over jewelry store.

**What Sewing Machine is the Best?**

Agents of different sewing machines in their advertisements claim substantially the same good qualities. They all claim to run the lightest and quietest, they are all the strongest and simplest, they are each capable of doing more and better work than all the others, so how are the public to decide?

*Success* is the best proof of merit. The Singer Machine was introduced in this market more than twenty years since, and has given such universal satisfaction that without employing canvassers the agents have been scarcely able to supply the demand. Last year the sales of the Singer Company reached 200,000 machines, which is double the amount sold by the closest competitor. As the Singer agents are not more active and do not claim to be more capable than their competitors, what conclusion can the public arrive at other than that its sales are in proportion to its merits, and that the sworn returns made by the different companies of their sales are a pretty fair criterion by which to judge of the relative merits of their Machines.

**Transforming the Complexion.**

The transformations produced by HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM are quite as astonishing as any scene on the stage of a theatre. That famous beautifier transmutes a sallow, pecky looking complexion, and a face blotched with the rose vie for admiration, and imparts to a dry, harsh skin, the softness of perfect loveliness. Tan and freckles, which country air and sunlight are pretty sure to produce, in spite of parasols and veils, are completely obliterated by it; while it has a perfectly magical effect in banishing undue redness, blotches and pimples from the skin. When the lady who has used it to remedy her complexional defects looks in the mirror, she is equally satisfied and gratified at the impro